



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

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No. 46] NE DELHI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 2001/KARTIKA 26, 1923

इस भाग में जिस पुस्तक संख्या दी जाती है मिलती कि वह प्रमाण संकलन के रूप में
रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a
separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii) PART II—Section 3—Sub-Section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय की छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(other than the Ministry of Defence)

गृह मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 7 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3093.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में, गृह मंत्रालय के निम्नलिखित कार्यालय में हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान रखने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या 80% से अधिक हो जाने के फलस्वरूप उन्हें एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करती है:

महानिदेशालय असम राइफल, शिलांग ।

[सं. 12017/1/99-हिन्दी]

राजेन्द्र सिंह, निदेशक (रा.भा.)

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 7th November, 2001

S.O. 3093.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Languages (Use for Official

purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following office of the Ministry of Home Affairs where the percentage of Hindi knowing staff has gone above 80% :

Directorate General, Assam Rifles, Shillong.

[No. 12017/1/99-Hindi]

RAJENDRA SINGH, Director (OL)

घित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

(केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्तूबर, 2001

(आयकर)

का.आ. 3094.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 के खंड (23ग) के उप खंड (5) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा

“श्री दुर्गाना कमेटी, अमृतसर” को 1999-2000 से 2001-2002 के कर निर्धारण वर्षों के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहने हुए, उक्त खंड के प्रयोजनार्थ अधिसूचित करती है, अर्थात् —

- (1) कर निर्धारिती उसकी आय का इस्तेमाल अथवा उसकी आय का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए उसका संचयन पूर्णतया तथा अनन्यतया उन उद्देश्यों के लिए करेगा जिनके लिए इसकी स्थापना की गई है ;
- (2) कर निर्धारिती उपर्युक्त कर निर्धारण वर्षों से संगत पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की किसी भी अवधि के दौरान धारा 11 की उपधारा (5) में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी एक अथवा एक से अधिक ढंग अथवा तरीकों से भिन्न तरीकों से उसकी निधि (ज्वर-जवाहिरात, फर्नीचर, अथवा किसी अन्य वस्तु आदि के रूप में प्राप्त तथा अनुरक्षित स्वैच्छिक अंशदान से भिन्न) का निवेश नहीं करेगा अथवा उसे जमा नहीं करवा सकेगा ;
- (3) यह अधिसूचना किसी ऐसी आय के संबंध में लागू नहीं होगी, जोकि कारोबार से प्राप्त लाभ तथा अभिलाभ हो जब तक कि ऐसा कारोबार उक्त कर निर्धारिती के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रासंगिक नहीं हो तथा ऐसे कारोबार के संबंध में अलग से लेखा पुस्तिकाएं नहीं रखी जाती हों ;
- (4) कर निर्धारिती आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अपनी आय विवरणी नियमित रूप से आयकर प्राधिकारी के समक्ष फाइल करेगा ;
- (5) विघटन की स्थिति में अतिरिक्त राशियों और परिणम्पत्तियां जमाने उद्देश्यों वाले धर्माई संगठन को दे दी जाएंगी ।

[अधिसूचना सं. 342/2001/फा.सं. 197/185/2001—
आ.क.नि.-I]

आई.पी.एस. बिन्द्रा, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

(Central Board of Direct Taxes)

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2001

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 3094.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the sub-clause (v) of clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies the “Shree Durgiana Committee, Amritsar” for the purpose of the said sub-clause for the assessment years 1999-2000 to

2001-2002 subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) the assessee will apply its income, or accumulate for application wholly and exclusively to the objects for which it is established;
- (ii) the assessee will not invest or deposit its funds (other than voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture etc.) for any period during the previous years relevant to the assessment years mentioned above otherwise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of Section 11;
- (iii) this notification will not apply in relation to any income being profits and gains of business, unless the business is incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the assessee and separate books of accounts are maintained in respect of such business.
- (iv) the assessee will regularly file its return of income before the income tax authority in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (v) That in the event of dissolution, its surplus and the assets will be given to a charitable organization with similar objectives.

[Notification No. 342/2001/F. No. 197/185/2001—
ITA-I]

I. P. S. BINDRA, Under Secy.

शुद्धि-पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 1 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3095 -भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग की दिनांक 18-11-99 की अधिसूचना सं. 11125(फा.सं. 203/18/99-आ.क.नि.-2) में आंशिक संशोधन करते हुये पृष्ठ 2 के क्रम सं. 2 पर संगठन के नाम को “इंडियन काउंसिल फार रिसर्च इन इंटरनेशनल इकोनोमिक रिलेशन्स, इंडियन हेबिटाट सेन्टर, कोर-6ए, चौथी मंजिल, लोदी रोड, नई दिल्ली” के स्थान पर “इंडियन काउंसिल फार रिसर्च आन इंटरनेशनल इकोनोमिक रिलेशन्स, इंडिया हेबिटाट सेन्टर, कोर-6ए, चौथी मंजिल, लोदी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003” पढ़ा जाये।

[अधिसूचना सं. 345/2000/फा.सं. 203/18/99—
आ.क.नि.-II]

संगीता गुप्ता, निदेशक (आ.क. नि.-II)

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 1st November, 2001

S.O. 3095.—In partial modification of Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, Government of India Notification No. 11125 dated 18-11-99 (F. No. 203/18/99/ITA-II), the name of Organisation at S. No. 2 of Page 2, should be read "Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations, India Habitat Centre, Core-6A, 4th Floor, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003" instead of "Indian Council for Research in International Economic Relations, Indian Habitat Centre, Core-6A, Fourth Floor, Lodhi Road, New Delhi".

[Notification No. 345/2001/F. No. 203/18/99-ITA-II]

SANGEETA GUPTA, Director (ITA-II)

आवेश

नई दिल्ली, 8 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3096.—अतः संयुक्त सचिव, भारत सरकार जिन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत विशेष रूप से शक्ति प्रदान की गई है, ने उक्त उपधारा के अधीन आदेश फाइल सं. 673/22/2001 सी-यू-एस. VIII, दिनांक 28-9-2001 को जारी किया और यह निर्देश दिया कि श्री विरेन्द्र मोहन जैन, सुपुत्र श्री एस.के. जैन, निवासी 5/95, आश्रम रोड, चर्खी दादरी, जिला भिवानी, हरियाणा को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए तथा केन्द्रीय कारागार हिसार, हरियाणा में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए जिससे कि उन्हें भविष्य में चीजों की तस्करी करने से रोका जा सके।

2. अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या स्वयं को छिपा रहा है जिससे यह आदेश निष्पादित नहीं किया जा सकता।

3. अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्ति का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति को यह निर्देश देती है कि वह शासकीय राजपत्र में इस आदेश के प्रकाशित होने के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस अधीक्षक, भिवानी के समक्ष उपस्थित हो।

[फा. सं. 673/22/2001-सी-यू. एस-VIII]

विजय के. शर्मा, उप सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 8th November, 2001

S. O. 3096.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued order F. No. 673/22/2001-Cus. VIII, dated 28-09-2001 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Virender Mohan Jain, S/o Sh. S. K. Jain, R/o. 5/95, Ashram Road, Charkhi Dadri, Distt. Bhiwani, Haryana be detained and kept in custody in the Central Jail, Hissar, Haryana with a view to preventing him from Smuggling goods in future.

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed.

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Superintendent of Police, Bhiwani within 7 days of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

[F. No. 673/22/2001-Cus. VIII]
VIJAY K. SHARMA, Dy. Secy.

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 5 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3097.—भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 23) की धारा 19 के खण्ड (ख) और धारा 20 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, एतद्वारा, श्री एस. गोविन्दराजन, उप प्रबंध निदेशक, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक को, उनके द्वारा कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से 31 जुलाई, 2002 तक की अवधि के लिए भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के प्रबंध निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 8/2/2002-बी ओ-I]

रमेश चंद, अवर सचिव

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 5th November, 2001

S.O. 3097.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of Section 19 and sub-section (1) of

Section 20 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 (23 of 1955), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri S. Govindarajan, Deputy Managing Director, State Bank of India as Managing Director, State Bank of India for the period from the date of his taking charge and upto 31st July, 2002.

[F. No. 8/2/2001-BOI]

RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3098.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3)(ज) एवं (3-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री आर.एन. परजाने, कृषक, एट 9, चारी, पोस्ट सानवत्सर, तालुका कोपरगांव, जिला अहमदनगर (महाराष्ट्र) को 5 नवम्बर, 2001 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए केनरा बैंक में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के पद पर नामित करती है।

[फा.सं. 9/17/2000 बीओ I(i)]

रमेश चन्द, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th November, 2001

S.O. 3098.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3)(h) and (3-A) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 read with sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government, hereby nominates Shri R. N. Parjane Farmer, At 9, Chari, Post Sanvatsar, Tal. Kopargaon, Distt. Ahmednagar (Maharashtra) as part-time non-official Director of Canara Bank for a period of three years commencing on 5th November, 2001.

[F. No. 9/17/2000-BO 1 (i)]

RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3099.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3)(ज) एवं (3-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री वेद कुमार वड्डेरा, चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट, शान्ति कुटीर, 96 गौतम नगर, नई दिल्ली को 5 नवम्बर, 2001 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए पंजाब नेशनल बैंक में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के पद पर नामित करती है।

[फा.सं. 9/17/2000 बीओ 1(ii)]

रमेश चन्द, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th November, 2001

S.O. 3099.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3)(h) and (3-A) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1970 read with sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government, hereby nominates Shri Ved Kumar Vadhera, Chartered Accountant, Shanti Kutir, 96 Gautam Nagar, New Delhi-110049 as part-time non-official Director of Punjab National Bank for a period of three years commencing on 5th November, 2001.

[F. No. 9/17/2000-B.O. 1 (ii)]

RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3100.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1980 के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3)(छ) एवं (3-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री रमेश चन्दर चान्दीवाल, चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट, 63, विज्ञान लोक, दिल्ली-110092 को 5 नवम्बर, 2001 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए कारपोरेशन बैंक में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के पद पर नामित करती है।

[फा.सं. 9/17/2000 बीओ 1(iii)]

रमेश चन्द, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th November, 2001

S.O. 3100.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3)(g) and (3-A) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1980 read with sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1980, the Central Government, hereby nominates Shri Ramesh Chander Chandiwala, Chartered Accountant, 63, Vigyan Lok, Delhi-110 092 as part-time non-official Director of Corporation Bank for a period of three years commencing on 5th November, 2001.

[F. No. 9/17/2000-BO 1 (iii)]

RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3101.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3)(छ) एवं (3-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री प्रकाश अग्रवाल, चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट,

सी-138, पुष्पांजली विकास मार्ग एक्सटेंशन विल्ली-110092 को 5 नवम्बर, 2001 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के पद पर नामित करती है।

[फा.सं. 9/17/2000-बीओ I(iv)]

रमेश चन्द, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th November, 2001

S.O. 3101.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3)(g) and (3-A) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1970 read with sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government, hereby nominates Shri Prakash Agarwal, Chartered Accountant, C-138, Pushpanjali, Vikas Marg Extension, Delhi 110 092 as part-time non-official Director of Indian Overseas Bank for a period of three years commencing on 5th November, 2001.

[F. No. 9/17/2000-BO I (iv)]

RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 नवम्बर, 2001

का.भा. 3102.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3)(छ) एवं (3-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री के.एस. सम्पत, चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट, न्यू नं. 21/1, ओल्ड नं. 9/1, रामानुजम स्ट्रीट, टी. नगर, चेन्नई-600017 को 5 नवम्बर, 2001 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए पंजाब नेशनल बैंक में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के पद पर नामित करती है।

[फा.सं. 9/17/2000-बीओ I(v)]

रमेश चन्द, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th November, 2001

S.O. 3102.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3)(g) and (3-A) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1970 read with sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government, hereby nominates Shri K. S. Sampath, Chartered Accountant, New No. 21/1, Old No. 9/1, Ramanujam Street, T. Nagar, Chennai-600 017 as part-time non-official Director of Punjab National Bank for a period of three years commencing on 5th November, 2001.

[F. No. 9/17/2000-BO I (v)]

RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 नवम्बर, 2001

का.भा. 3103.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3) (ज) एवं (3-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री आनन्द कमल नयन पण्डित, 501, पार्क व्यू, नियर पार्ले कालेज, पार्क रोड, विले पार्ले (ई), मुम्बई-57 को 5 नवम्बर, 2001 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के पद पर नामित करती है।

[फा.सं. 9/17/2000-बीओ I(vi)]

रमेश चन्द, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th November, 2001

S.O. 3103.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3)(h) and (3-A) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1970 read with sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government, hereby nominates Shri Anand Kamalnayan Pandit, 501, Park View, Nr. Parle College, Park Road, Vile Parle (E), Mumbai 57 as part-time non-official Director of Bank of Maharashtra for a period of three years commencing on 5th November, 2001.

[F. No. 9/17/2000-BOI (vi)]

RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 नवम्बर, 2001

का.भा. 3104.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3)(ज) एवं (3-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा डा. सोने लाल, डी-427, गोविन्द पुरम, पी.ओ. हासना, गाजियाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश), को 5 नवम्बर, 2001 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए केनरा बैंक में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के पद पर नामित करती है।

[फा.सं. 9/17/2000-बीओ I(vii)]

रमेश चन्द, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th November, 2001

S.O. 3104.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3)(h) and (3-A) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1970 read with sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central

Government, hereby nominates Dr. Sone Lal, D-427, Govind Puram, P.O. Dasna, Ghaziabad (U.P.) as part-time non-official Director of Canara Bank for a period of three years commencing on 5th November, 2001.

[F. No. 9/17/2000-B.O.I. (vii)]
RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3105.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3)(ज) एवं (3-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री शम्भुराज शिवाजीराव देसाई, कोयना बौलत, पवई नका, सातारा सिटी, जिला सातारा (महाराष्ट्र) को 5 नवम्बर, 2001 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के पद पर नामित करती है।

[फा.सं. 9/17/2000-बीओआई (viii)]
रमेश चन्द, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th November, 2001

S.O. 3105.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3)(h) and (3-A) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1970 read with sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government, hereby nominates Shri Shambhuraj Shivajirao Desai, Koyna Daulat, Powai Naka, Satara City, Distt. Satara (M.S.) as part-time non-official Director of Bank of Maharashtra for a period of three years commencing on 5th November, 2001.

[F. No. 9/17/2000-BOI (viii)]
RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3106.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खण्ड 3 के उपखण्ड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3)(ज) एवं (3-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्रीमती दीपा गुप्ता, चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट, सी-6/77, ईस्ट आफ कैलाश, नई दिल्ली-110065 को 5 नवम्बर, 2001 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अलाहाबाद बैंक में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के पद पर नामित करती है।

[फा.सं. 9/17/2000-बीओआई (ix)]
रमेश चन्द, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th November, 2001

S.O. 3106.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3)(h) and (3-A) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1970 read with sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government, hereby nominates Smt. Deepa Gupta, Chartered Accountant, C-6/77, East of Kailash, New Delhi-110 065 as part-time non-official Director of Allahabad Bank for a period of three years commencing on 5th November, 2001.

[F. No. 9/17/2000-BOI (ix)]
RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

विदेश मंत्रालय

(सी.पी.वी. प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 1 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3107.—राजनयिक कॉमली अधिकारी (शपथ एवं शुल्क) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 41वा) की धारा 2 के अंक (क) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत का दूतावास मस्कत में श्री एस.एन. शर्मा II, सहायक को 01-11-2001 से सहायक कॉमली अधिकारी का कार्य करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

[फा.सं. टी.-4330/1/2001]
योगेश नारंग, उप सचिव (कान्सुलर)

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(C.P.V. Division)

New Delhi, the 1st November, 2001

S.O. 3167.—In pursuance of the clause (a) of the Section 2 of the Diplomatic and consular Officers (Oaths and fees) Act, 1948 (41 of 1948), the Central Government hereby authorises Shri S. N. Sharma-II, Assistant in the Embassy of India, Muscat to perform the duties of Assistant Consular Officer with effect from 01-11-2001.

[F. No. T.-E4330/1/2001]
Y. C. NARANG, Dy. Secy. (Cons.)

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय

(भाषात्मिक तथा उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 23 अक्टूबर, 2001

का.आ. 3108.—केन्द्रीय सरकार राजभाषा (संच के सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय

(माध्यमिक तथा उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग) के अधीनस्थ 21 केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों को, जिनमें 80% से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है —

1. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय नं. 2,
कलाईकुण्डा,
भुवनेश्वर (उड़ीसा)
2. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,
टैगोर गार्डन,
नई दिल्ली-27
3. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,
सेक्टर-2, आर के पुरम
नई दिल्ली-22
4. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,
सीमा सुरक्षा बल कैम्प छावनी,
नई दिल्ली-71
5. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,
सी-2 एरिया जनकपुरी,
नई दिल्ली।
6. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,
वायु सेना केन्द्र,
गुडगांव-122001
7. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय नं. 2,
वायु सेना केन्द्र,
हिरण्य, गाजियाबाद-201004
8. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, नं. 1,
वायु सेना केन्द्र,
सिराहा।
9. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय नं. 3,
रिंग रोड, नारायणा,
दिल्ली छावनी।
10. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,
राता विनि विद्युत नगर,
गाजियाबाद।
11. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,
केशवपुरम (लॉरेन्स रोड)
दिल्ली-110035
12. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,
जाट कालेज हॉस्टल,
दिल्ली रोड, रोहतक-124001
13. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,
ई. बी. एस.
बाबूगढ़ छावनी।

14. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,
वायु सेना केन्द्र
दावरी, गाजियाबाद।
15. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,
सेक्टर-24,
नोएडा।
16. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,
गुप्तो,
जिना-अनंतपुर-515402
17. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय नं. 1,
तिरुपति रामनगर क्षेत्र,
चेन्ना रेडु कालोनी,
तिरुपति-517507
18. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,
राजमुंद्री,
ओ एन.जी.सी.ए.एस. ई.
कॉम्प्लेक्स राजमुंद्री,
जिना-पूर्व गोदावरी-533106
19. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,
मछलीपटनम्,
जिला-कृष्णा-521001
20. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,
नौ सेना बाग,
नं. 1, डाकघर-गांधी ग्राम,
विशाखापटनम्-530005
21. केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,
द. पू. रेलवे न्यू कालोनी,
डोंगरगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश-491445

[सं. 11011-9/2001-रा.भा.ए.]

डी.पी. बन्दूची, निवेशक (रा.भा.)

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(Department of Sec. & Higher Education)

New Delhi, the 23rd October, 2001

S.O. 3108.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following 21 Kendriya Vidyalayas under the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Sec. & Higher Education) as Institutions in which more than 80 per cent Staff has acquired working knowledge of Hindi:—

1. Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2,
Kalaikunda,
Bhoveneshwar (Orissa).
2. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
Tagore Garden,
New Delhi-27.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 3. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
Sector 2, R. K. Puram,
New Delhi-22. | 16. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
Gutti,
District Anantpur-515042. |
| 4. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
Border Security Force Camp,
Chhawla, New Delhi-71. | 17. Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1,
Tirupati Ram Nagar Area,
Chenna Reddy Colony,
Tirupati-517507. |
| 5. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
C-2 Area, Janakpuri,
New Delhi. | 18. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
Rajmundri,
O.N.G.C.A.S.E.
Complex Rajmundri,
Dist. East Godawari. |
| 6. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
Air Force Station,
Gurgaon-122001. | 19. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
Machhliapatnam,
District Krishna-521001. |
| 7. Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 2,
Air Force Station,
Hindon,
Ghaziabad-201004. | 20. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
Nausena Bagh,
No. 1, P.O. Gandhi Gram,
Veshakhapatnam-530005. |
| 8. Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1,
Air Force Station,
Sirsa. | 21. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
South-East Railway,
New Colony,
Dogargarh (M.P.)-491445. |
| 9. Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 3,
Ring Road, Narayana,
Delhi Cantt. | |
| 10. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
N.T.P.C. Bidhyut Nagar,
Ghaziabad | |
| 11. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
Jaat College Hostel,
Delhi Road, Rohtak-124001. | |
| 12. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
Keshaupuram (Lawrance Road),
Delhi-110035. | |
| 13. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
E.B.S.
Babugarh Cantt. | |
| 14. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
Air Force Station,
Dadri, Ghaziabad. | |
| 15. Kendriya Vidyalaya,
Sector 24,
Noida, | |

[No. 11011-9/2001-OLU]

D. P. BANDOONI, Director (O.L.)

नई दिल्ली, 23 अक्टूबर, 2001

का.प्र. 3109.—केन्द्रीय सरकार राजभाषा (संघ के सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (माध्यमिक तथा उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग) के अन्तर्गत निम्न स्वायत्त संगठन को, जिन्हें 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है।

भारतीय प्रबंध संस्थान बेंगलूर,
बन्नेरघटा रोड,
बेंगलूर-560076

[सं. 11011-9/2001-रा.भा.ए.]

डी.पी. बन्दूनी, निदेशक (रा.भा.)

New Delhi, the 23rd October, 2001

S.O. 3109.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following Autonomous Organisation under the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Sec. & Higher Education) as an institution in which more than 80 per cent staff has acquired working knowledge of Hindi :—

Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore,
Bannerghatta Road,
Bangalore-560076.

[No. 11011-9/2001-OLU]

D. P. BANDOONI, Director (OL)

शहरी विकास और गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 6 नवम्बर, 2001

का.प्र. 3110.—भारत सरकार एतद्वारा शहरी विकास और गरीबी उपशमन मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण में सरकारी उपक्रम एन.बी.सी.सी. लिमिटेड के निम्नलिखित जोनल कार्यालयों को, जहां 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित करती है :—

1. एन.बी.सी.सी. लिमिटेड, पश्चिम जोन कार्यालय, 406, अरुण चैम्बर्स, ताड़देव मेन रोड, मुम्बई-400 034
2. एन.बी.सी.सी. लिमिटेड, चंडीगढ़ जोन कार्यालय, एस.सी.ओ. 112-113, चौथी मंजिल, सेक्टर 34-ए, चंडीगढ़
3. एन.बी.सी.सी. लिमिटेड, पूर्वी जोन कार्यालय, 8-बी, मिडिल्टन स्ट्रीट, (गीतांजलि अपार्टमेंट), प्रथम मंजिल, कोलकाता-700007।

[सं. ई-11014/4/2000-हिन्दी]

एस. बनर्जी, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

New Delhi, the 6th November, 2001

S.O. 3110.—The Government of India in pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for the Official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 hereby notifies the following Zonal Offices of the NBCC Ltd., a PSU under the administrative control of the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation, the 80% staff where-of have acquired the working knowledge in Hindi :—

1. NBCC Ltd., Western Zone Office, 406-Arun Chambers, Tardev Main Road, Mumbai-400 034.
2. NBCC Ltd. Chandigarh Zone Office, SCO 112-113, Fourth Floor, Sector 34-A, Chandigarh.
3. NBCC Ltd., Eastern Zone Office, 8-B, Middleton Street (Geetanjli Apartment), 1st Floor, Kolkata-700 007.

[No. E-11014/4/2000-Hindi]

S. BANERJEE, Jt. Secy.

कोयला तथा खान मंत्रालय

(कोयला विभाग)

शुद्ध पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 29 अक्टूबर, 2001

का.प्र. 3111.—भारत के राजपत्र, भाग II, खंड 3, उप-खंड (II) में तारीख 8 सितम्बर, 2001 के पृष्ठ क्रमांक 4710 से 4713 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के कोयला मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.प्र. 2289 तारीख 31 अगस्त, 2001 में—

पृष्ठ क्रमांक 4711 पर

अनुसूची में—

क्रम संख्या 4 के तहसील स्तंभ में

“अमरांडा के स्थान पर “अमरवाडा” पढ़िए।

[का. सं. 43015/9/2001-पी आर आई डब्ल्यू]

संजय महादुर, उप सचिव

नई दिल्ली, 9 नवम्बर, 2001

कां. 3112 — केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि इसमें उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में उल्लिखित भूमि में कोयला अमिप्राप्त किए जाने की सम्भावना है।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (i) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस क्षेत्र में कोयले का पर्वेक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है,

इस अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले रेखांक एस्ईसीएल/बीएसपी/जीएम (पीएलजी)/ भूमि/253 तारीख 10 जुलाई, 2001 का निरीक्षण कलेक्टर गृहडोल (मध्य प्रदेश) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक 1, काउन्सिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-700 001 के कार्यालय में या माउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (राजस्व अनुभाग) सीपत रोड, बिलासपुर-495 006 (छत्तीसगढ़) के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

इस अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत आने वाली भूमि में, हितबद्ध सभी व्यक्ति उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 की उपधारा (7) में निर्दिष्ट सभी नक्शों, चार्टों और अन्य दस्तावेजों को इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से नब्बे दिन के भीतर भारसाधक अधिकारी/विभागाध्यक्ष (राजस्व) माउथ ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, सीपत रोड, बिलासपुर 495 006 (छत्तीसगढ़) को भेजेंगे।

अनुसूची

धनपुरा खंड

सोहागपुर क्षेत्र

जिला-गृहडोल (मध्य प्रदेश)

रेखांक संख्या एस्ईसीएल/बीएसपी/जीएम/पीएलजी/भूमि/253

तारीख 10 जुलाई, 2001

(पर्वेक्षण के लिए अधिसूचित भूमि दर्शाते हुए)

क्रम सं.	क्षेत्र का नाम	पटवारी-हल्का संख्या	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्र हेक्टर में	टिप्पण
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	धनपुरा	93	सोहागपुर	गृहडोल	488 098	संपूर्ण
2	धनपुरा	93	सोहागपुर	गृहडोल	307 418	संपूर्ण
3	चौराबीह	93	सोहागपुर	गृहडोल	211 492	भाग

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	बरतारा	93	सोहागपुर	शहडोल	201.344	भाग
5.	अहिरगवा	100	सोहागपुर	शहडोल	185.856	भाग
6.	बुढार	100	सोहागपुर	शहडोल	170.360	भाग
7.	गोपालपुर	100	सोहागपुर	शहडोल	25.000	भाग
8.	चिटुहला	100	सोहागपुर	शहडोल	246.361	भाग

भाग: 1835 929 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 4536 58 एकड़ (लगभग)

सीमा वर्णन

क—ख	रेखा ग्राम धनपुरा की सीमा पर बिन्दु “क” से आरंभ होती है और ग्राम धनपुरा की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ गुजरती है और बिन्दु “ख” पर मिलती है।
ख—ग	रेखा, ग्राम धनपुरा, धनपुरी, चिटुहला, अहिरगवा, बुढार की उत्तरी सीमा बिन्दु “ग” पर मिलती है।
ग—ग 1—घ	रेखा, ग्राम बुढार से होकर गुजरती है और बिन्दु “घ” पर मिलती है।
घ—क	रेखा, ग्राम अहिरगवा, गोपालपुर, चिटुहला, बरतारा, चौराडीह से होते हुए फिर ग्राम धनपुरा की दक्षिणी सीमा से होकर गुजरती है और आरंभिक बिन्दु “क” पर मिलती है।

[सं. 43015/15/2001-पीआरआई डब्ल्यू.]

संजय बहादुर, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th November 2001

S.O. 3112.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that coal is likely to be obtained from the lands mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein

The plan bearing Number SECL/BSP/GM (PLG)/LAND/253 dated 10th July, 2001 of the area covered by this notification can be inspected in the Office of the Collector, Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh) or in the Office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta-700001 or in the Office of the South Eastern Coalfields Limited (Revenue Section), Seepat Road, Bilaspur-495006 (Chhattisgarh).

All persons interested in the land covered by this notification shall deliver all maps, charts and other documents referred to in sub-section (7) of section 13 of the said Act to the Officer-in-Charge/Head of the Department (Revenue), South Eastern Coalfields Limited, Seepat Road, Bilaspur-495006 (Chhattisgarh) within ninety days from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

SCHEDULE

Dhanpura Block

Sohagpur Area

District—Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh)

Plan No : SECL/BSP/GM (Plg)/Land/(253), Dated 10th July, 2001 (showing the land notified for prospecting)

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Patwari Halka number	Tahsil	District	Area in hectares	Remarks
1	Dhanpura	93	Sohagpur	Shahdol	488.098	Full
2	Dhanpuri	93	Sohagpur	Shahdol	307.418	Full
3	Chauradih	93	Sohagpur	Shahdol	211.492	Part
4	Bartara	93	Sohagpur	Shahdol	201.344	Part
5	Ahrgawan	100	Sohagpur	Shahdol	185.856	Part
6	Burhar	100	Sohagpur	Shahdol	170.360	Part
7	Gopalpur	100	Sohagpur	Shahdol	25.000	Part
8	Chituhla	100	Sohagpur	Shahdol	246.361	Part

TOTAL : 1835.929 Hectares (Approximately) OR 4536.58 Acres (Approximately)

Boundary Description :

- A—B Line starts from point 'A' on village boundary Dhanpura and passes along the Western boundary of Dhanpura village and meets at point 'B'.
- B—C Line passes along the Northern boundary of Village Dhanpura, Dhanpuri, Chituhla, Ahrgawan, Burhar and meets at point 'C'.
- C—C 1—D Line passes through Burhar village and meets at point 'D'.
- D—A Line passes through villages Ahrgawan, Gopalpur, Chituhla, Bartara, Chauradih, then Southern boundary of Dhanpura village and meets at the starting point 'A'.

[No. 43015/15/2001-PRIW]

SANJAY BAHADUR, Dy. Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवंबर, 2001

का. आ. 3113.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति है) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स डॉ. वेली राम एंड संस (एम एफ जी) 42, डी एल एफ, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, नई दिल्ली-110015 द्वारा विनिर्मित साधारण यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग IV) वाले अंकीय सूचक सहित, स्वतः सूचक, अस्वच्छालित, यांत्रिक व्यक्तिगत तोलन मापमान प्रकार के तोलन उपकरण के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “कूपस” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2000/199 दिया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह माडल (आकृति दी गई है) जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 130 किलोग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 किलोग्राम है का स्प्रिंग क्रिया विधि और अंकीय सूचक सहित यांत्रिक तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) मान 0.5 किलोग्राम है। प्रकाश उत्पन्नक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वॉल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उमी शृंखला के ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 किलोग्राम तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उमी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन और उमी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिसमें अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान के अंतराल (एन) की 5 ग्राम या अधिक के लिए “ई” मान (5 ग्राम \geq ई) तत्स्थानी 100 से 1000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका “ई” मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 और 5×10^6 है, जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा सं. डब्ल्यू.एम. 21(10) 98]

पो. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति निदेशक, यांत्रिक माप विज्ञान

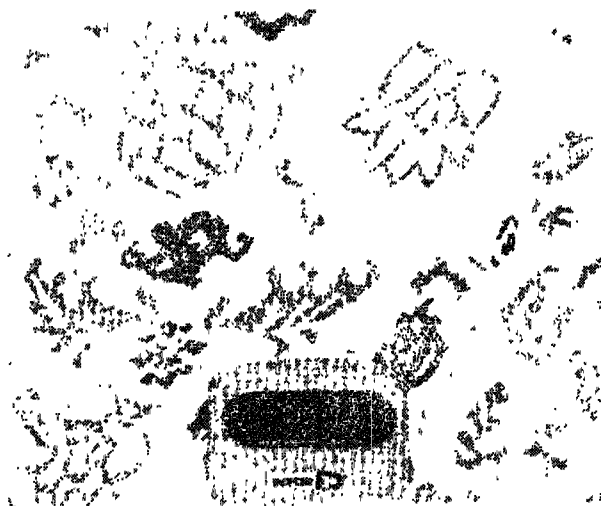
MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**(Department of Consumer Affairs)**

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S.O. 3113.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (personal weighing scale type) weighing instrument with digital indication of ordinary accuracy (Accuracy Class IV) and with brand name "Krupps" (hereinafter referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s. Dr. Belli Ram & Sons (MFG) 42, DLF, Industrial Area, New Delhi-110 015 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2000/199,

The said model (see figure) is a weighing instrument incorporated with spring mechanism and digital display with a maximum capacity of 130kg and minimum capacity of 5kg, the verification scale interval (e) is 0.5 kg, the Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply.



And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity up to 150 kg, with number of scale interval 'n' in the range of 100 to 1000 corresponding to 'e' value of 5g, or more ($5g \geq e$) and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , 5×10^k , K being the positive or negative whole number, or equal to zero, manufacture by the same manufacture in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured

[No. WM-21(10)/98]

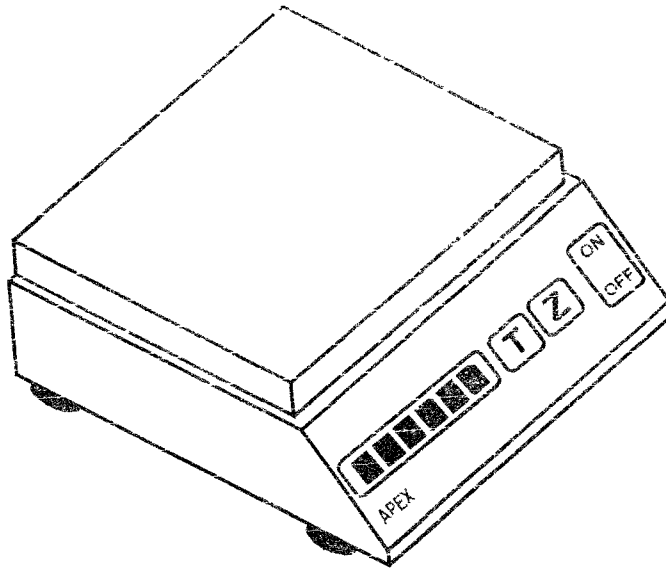
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का. आ. 3114.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) वाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और वाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैमर्स फिजीट्स इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स- जी 4, कालपी काम्प्लेक्स, डानिलिमटा पुलिस चौक, अन्मदाबाद-380028 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “ए पी एम” श्रृंखला के अंकीय सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तालन उपकरण (मेजतल प्रकार) जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है, के माडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एपेजम” है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2000/200 दिया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) का अंकीय सूचन सहित अस्वचालित मेजतल प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है और जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 किलोग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 2 ग्राम है। प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रकार के परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत् प्रदाय पर कार्य करती है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उम्मी श्रृंखला के उम्मी यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 किलोग्राम तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिसमें अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 100 मिलीग्राम से 2 ग्राम के लिए “ई” मान 100 ग्राम से 10000 की रेंज में और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 5 ग्राम या अधिक के लिए “ई” मान 500 से 10000 की रेंज में है। तथा यह “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 और 5×10^3 है जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. स. डब्ल्यू एम. 21(51)/99]

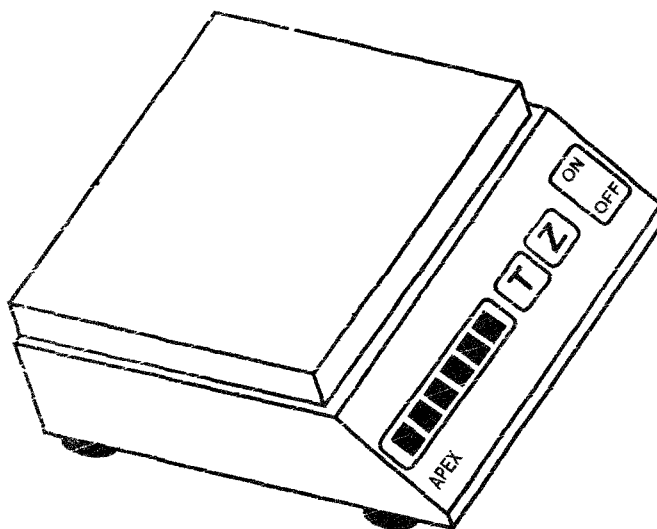
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S.O. 3114.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the model) of ‘‘APS’’ series belonging to Medium accuracy class (accuracy class III) and with brand name ‘APEX’ manufactured by M/s Fijitsu Instruments, G-4, Kalapi complex, Danilimda Police Chowk, Ahmedabad-380 028 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/00/200,

The model (see figure given below) is a non-automatic weighing instrument of table top with digital indication of maximum capacity 10 kg, minimum capacity 40 g and belonging to Medium accuracy class (accuracy III) The value of verification scale interval (e) is 2 g The display unit is of light emitting diode type The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply



Further in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 100 to 10000 for ‘e’ value 100 mg to 2 g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 500 to 10000 for ‘e’ value of 5 g or more and with ‘e’ value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k and 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials which the approved model has been manufactured

[F No WM-21 (51)/99]

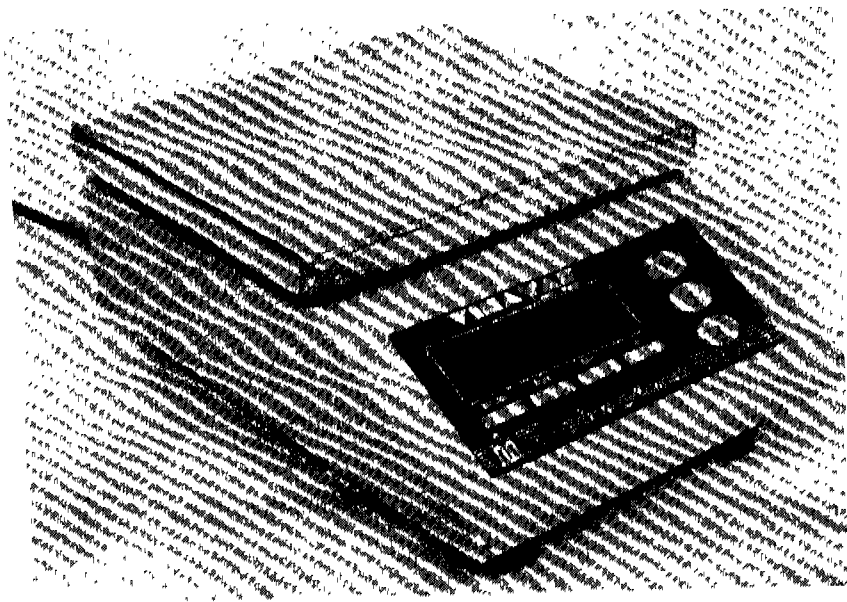
P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवंबर, 2001

का. आ. 3115.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स अरोड़ा एम्प्लिफायर्स, फर बाजार, ब्रीकानेर-334001 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "ए ए टी 3" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "विनायक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/01/67 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह मॉडल उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग II) का अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित टेबल टॉप प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 11 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 1 ग्राम है। प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्सर्ज डायोड (एल ई डी) की है। उपकरण 220 वोल्ट और 50 हर्टज पल्सावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करती है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उम्मी श्रृंखला के उम्मी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उम्मी विनिर्माता द्वारा उम्मी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उम्मी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिसमें अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की 1 मिलीग्राम से 50 मिलीग्राम "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 100000 की रेंज में और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मिलीग्राम या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 100000 की रेंज में है। तथा जिनका "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} के, 2×10^{-6} के या 5×10^{-6} के हैं जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू.एम. 21(137)/99]

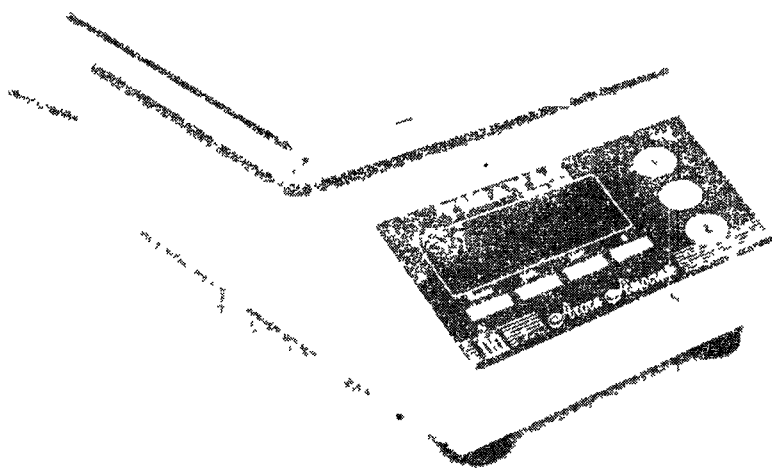
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S.O. 3115.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with digital indication (herein referred to as the model) of 'AA-TT-II' series belonging to High accuracy class (Accuracy class II) and with brand name 'VINAYAK' manufactured by M/s Arora Associate, Phar Bazar, Bikaner-334 001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/01/67.

The model is a non-automatic weighing instrument of table top type with digital indication of maximum capacity 11 kg, minimum capacity 50 g and belonging to high accuracy class (accuracy class II). The value of verification scale interval (e) is 1 g. The display unit is of Light Emitting Diode (LED) type. The instrument operates on 220 V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 100 to 100 000 for 'e' value 1 mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1 × 10k, 2 × 10k and 5 × 10k k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero series manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials which the approved model has been manufactured

[F No. WM-21 (137)/99]

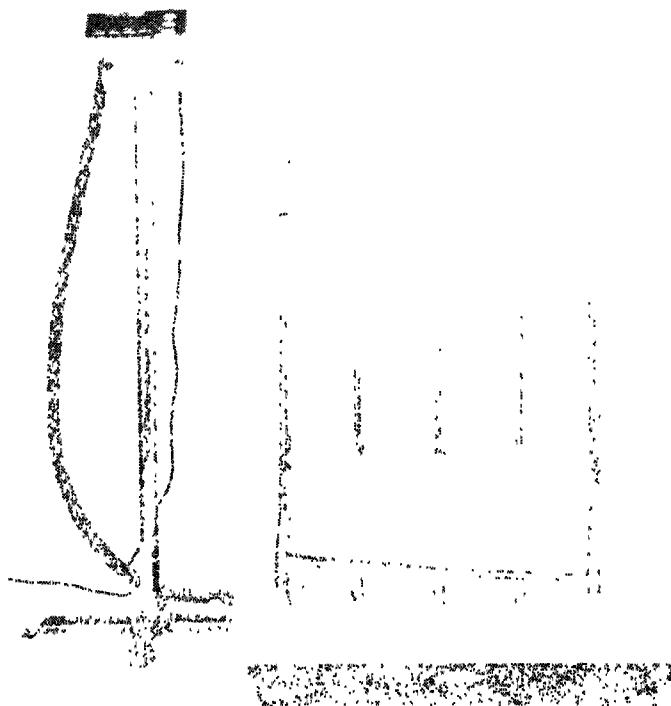
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवंबर, 2001

का. आ. 3116.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अंतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स अरोड़ा एसोसिएट, फर बाजार, बीकानेर-334001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "ए ए पी एफ" शृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का नाम जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "विनायक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/01/68 समनुदर्शन किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह मॉडल अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 5 ग्राम है। प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्पन्नक डायोड की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्टज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत् प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उम्मी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 टन तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उम्मी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन और उम्मी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके गत्यापन मापमान के अंतराल (एन) की 5 ग्राम या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10000 की रेंज में है। तथा जिनका "ई" मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 के है जिनमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. नं. डब्ल्यू एम. 21(137)/99]

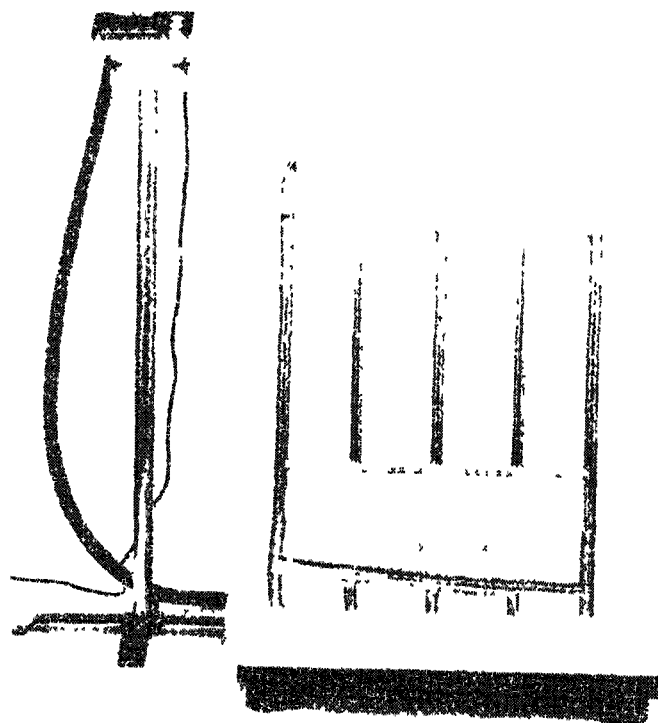
पी ए. कृष्णभूर्ति, निदेशक, विभिन्न माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S.O. 3116.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication (herein after referred to as the model) of 'AAPF' series belonging to Medium accuracy class (accuracy class III) and with brand name 'VINAYAK' manufactured by M/s Arora Associate, Phar Bazar, Bikaner-334 001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/01/68.

The model is a non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of maximum capacity 30 kg, minimum capacity 100 g The value of verification scale interval (e) is 5 g The display unit is of light Emitting diode The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply



Further in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 500 to 10 000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value to 1×10^k , 2×10^k and 5×10^k where k is a negative or positive whole number or zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle design and with the same materials which the approved model has been manufactured

[F No WM-21 (137)/99]

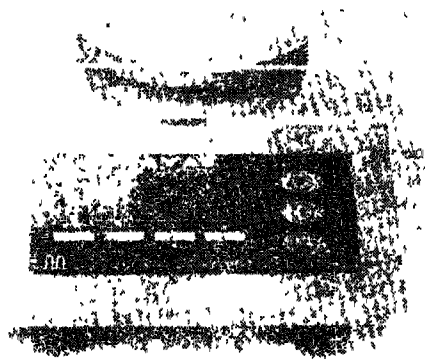
D A KRISHNAMOORTHY Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का. आ. 3117.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित अधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई जाऊँगी) के लिए माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुसार के अंग्रेज इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में प्रदान करता रहेगा,

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त माडल के लिए उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मसर्स अरोडा एस्मोनिट फर जाजार्, निम्नलिखित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “ए ए टी टी” शृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के माडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “विनायक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/01/69 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह माडल उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग II) का अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित टेबल टाप प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 ग्रा और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 50 मि.ग्रा है। प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्सर्ज डायोड (एल ई डी) की है। उपकरण 220 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्त धारा द्वारा विद्युत् प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अन्तर्गत सभी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी मिश्रित, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अनुमत (एन) की 1 मि.ग्रा से 50 मि.ग्रा “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 100000 की रेंज में और सत्यापन मापमान अनुमत (एन) का सख्य 100 मि.ग्रा या इससे अधिक का “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 100000 की रेंज में है। तथा जिनका “ई” मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 के या 5×10^6 के है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(137)/99]

पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S.O. 3117.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weight and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with digital indication (herein referred to as the Model) of “AA-IT” series belonging to High accuracy class (Accuracy class II) and with brand name “VINAYAK” manufactured by M/s Arora Associate, Phar Bazar, Bikaner-334 001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/01/69.

The Model is a non-automatic weighing instrument of table top with digital indication of maximum capacity 500 g, minimum capacity 1 g and belonging to high accuracy class (accuracy class II) The value of verification scale interval (e) is 50 mg. The display unit is of Light Emitting Diode (LED) type The instrument operates on 220 V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 100 to 100,000 for “e” value 1 mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 5000 to 100,000 for “e” value of 100 mg or more and with “e” value of $1 \cdot 10^k$, $2 \cdot 10^k$ and $5 \cdot 10^k$, k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero series manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials which the approved model has been manufactured

[F No WM-21 (137)/99]

P A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवंबर, 2001

का. आ. 3118.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स तोल कंट्रोल्स प्रा. लि., बी-14, शैली अपार्टमेंट, बी/एच, धरणिधर जैन मन्दिर, पालदी, अहमदाबाद-380026 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "टी एस पी एल टी" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "तोल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/00/278 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह माडल (आकृति देखें) उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग II) का अंकक सूचन सहित (टेबल टाप प्रकार का) अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 200 मि.ग्रा. है। प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल. ई. डी.) प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत् प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उम्मी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन और उम्मी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिसमें अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 100,000 की रेंज में और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि.ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 की रेंज में है। तथा जिनका "ई" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के या 5×10 के, के हैं जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम. 21(138)/99]

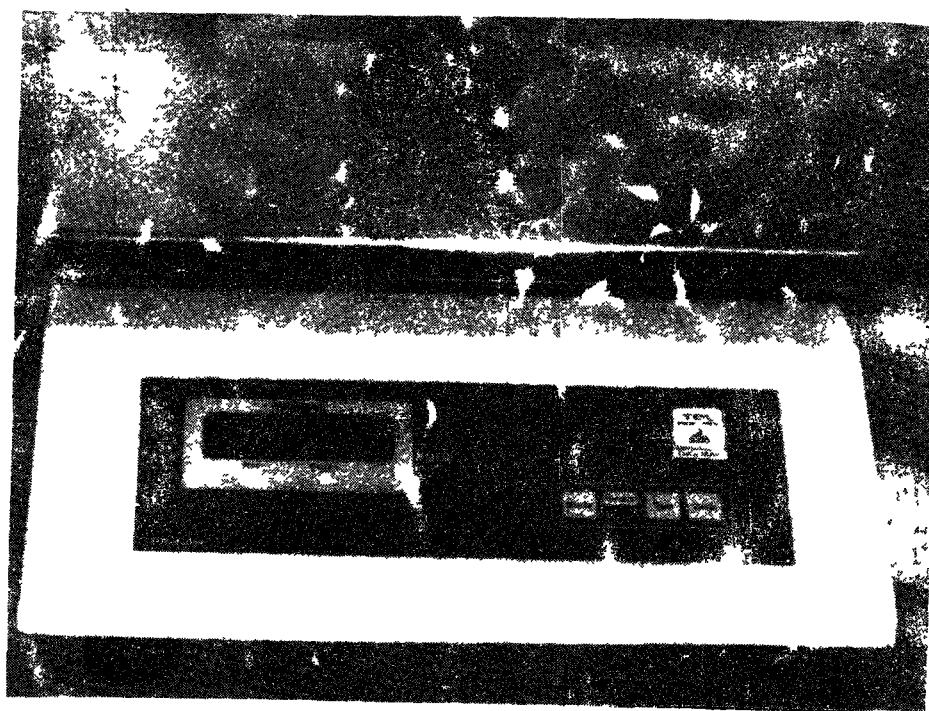
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S.O. 3118.—Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the Model) belonging to High accuracy class (accuracy class II and of 'TSPL TT' series with brand name "TOL" manufactured by M/s Tol Controls Pvt Ltd, B-14, Shailee Apartment, B/h, Dharmidhar Jain Temple, Paldi, Ahmedabad-380 026 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/00/278,

The said Model (the figure given below) is a non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) with digital indication of maximum capacity 2 kg, minimum capacity 10 g and belonging to high accuracy class (accuracy class II) The value of verification scale interval (e) is 200 mg The display unit is of light emitting diode The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instrument of any make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg and with maximum number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 100 to 100,000 for "e" value 1 mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 5000 to 100,000 for "e" value of 100 mg or more and with "e" value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the said principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved Model has been manufactured

[F No WM-21 (138)/99]

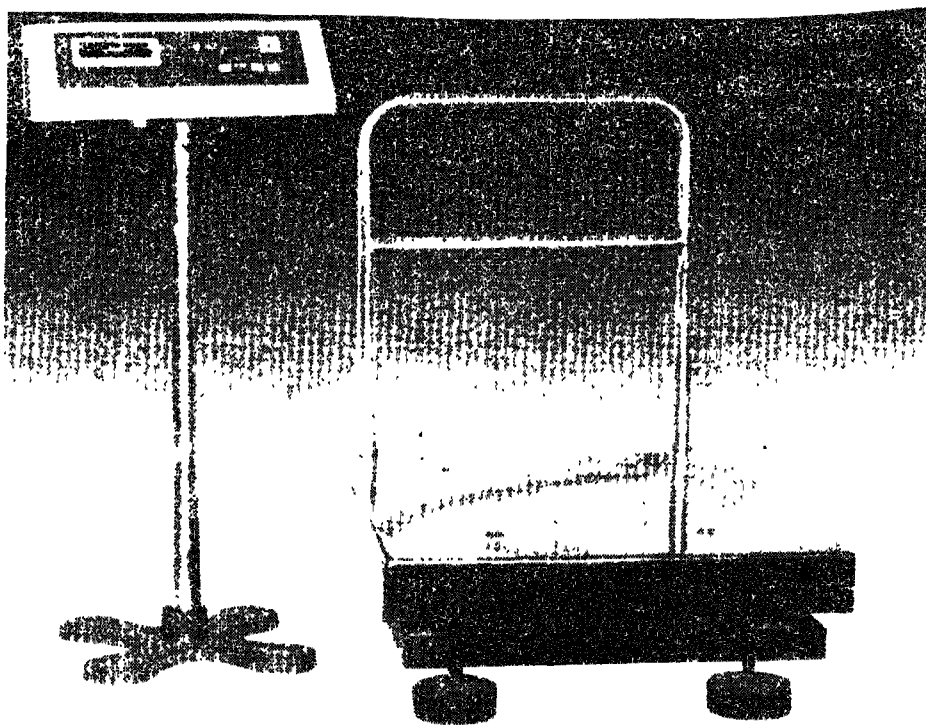
P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवंबर, 2001

का. आ. 1319.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और मापमानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल अपनी यथाथता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स तोल कंट्रोल्स प्रा. लि., बी-14, शैली अपार्टमेंट, बी/एच, धरणिधर जैन मन्दिर, पालदी, अहमदाबाद-380026 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “टी एस पी एल एच जी” श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के माडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “तोल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/00/279 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह माडल (आकृति देखें) मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) का अंकक सूचन सहित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) का अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 ग्रा. है। प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल. ई. डी.) प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्टज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत् प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है। तथा जिनका “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू.एम. 21(138)/99]

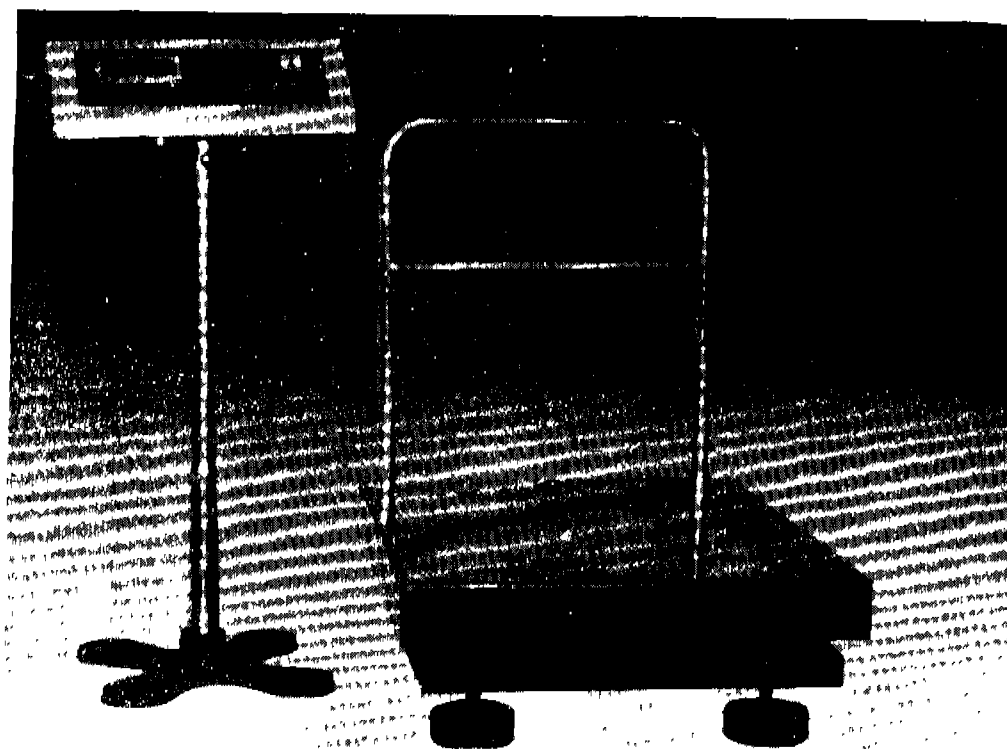
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S.O. 3119.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of Model of non-automatic, weighing instrument (Platform Type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the Model) belonging to Medium accuracy class (accuracy class III) and of 'TSPL HG' series with brand name 'TOL' manufactured by M/s. Tol Controls Pvt. Ltd., B-14, Shailee Apartment, B/h, Dharmidhar Jain Temple, Paldi, Ahmedabad-380 026 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/00/279;

The said Model (the figure given below) is a non-automatic weighing instrument of (platform type) with digital indication of maximum capacity 60 kg, minimum capacity 200 g. and belonging to Medium accuracy class (accuracy class III). The value of verification scale interval (e) is 10 g. The display unit is of light emitting diode. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 5 tonne and with maximum number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value 100 mg to 2 g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 300 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k and 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (138)/99]

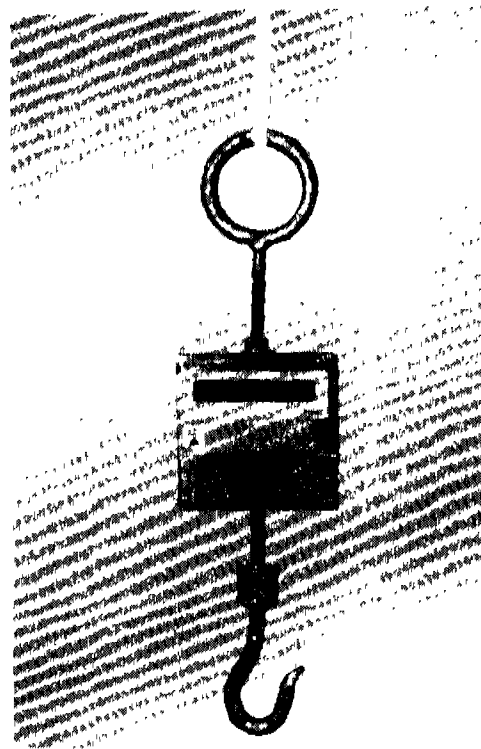
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का. आ. 3120.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अय केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स तोल कंट्रोल्ल्स प्रा. लि., बी-14, शैली अपार्टमेंट, बी/एच, धरणिधर जैन मन्दिर, पालदी, अहमदाबाद-380026 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “टी एस पी एल एच जी” श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के माडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “तोल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/00/280 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह माडल (आकृति देखें) मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) का अंकक सूचन सहित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) का अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 ग्राम है। प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल. ई. डी.) प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत् प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उम्मी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उम्मी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन और उम्मी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 गा. “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्राम या इससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, 2×10 के या $5 \times 10^*$ है जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू.एम. 21(138)/99]

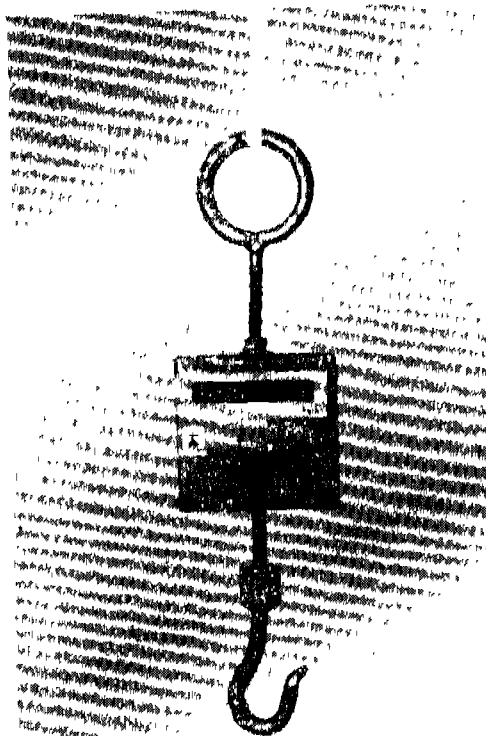
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S.O. 3120.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging Scale Type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the Model) belonging to Medium accuracy class (accuracy class III) and of 'TSPL HG' series with brand name 'TOL' manufactured by M/s. Tol Controls Pvt. Ltd., B-14, Shailee Apartment, B/h, Dharnidhar Jain Temple, Paldi, Ahmedabad-380 026 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/00/280;

The said Model (the figure given below) is a non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging Scale type) with digital indication of maximum capacity 30 kg, minimum capacity 100 g and belonging to Medium accuracy class (accuracy class III). The value of verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. The display unit is of light emitting diode. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg, and with minimum number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 100 to 10,000 for ' e ' value 100 mg to 2 g, and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 500 to 10,000 for ' e ' value of 5 g, or more and with ' e ' value of $1 \cdot 10^k$, $2 \cdot 10^k$, or $5 \cdot 10^k$, where k is a positive or negative whole number or zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved Model has been manufactured

[F No. WM-21 (138)/99]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का. आ. 3121.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, लिखित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करना रहेगा,

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 35 की उपधारा (7) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स केम वेइंग इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 568, उद्योग विहार, फेज-5, गुडगाँव हरियाणा-122016 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “सी एस” श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ग्रांड का नाम “सी एम” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/112 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति दी गई है) एक अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्राम है। सत्यापन माप का अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आद्येयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आद्येयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जन डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत् प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उम्मी श्रृंखला के उम्मी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्राम तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उम्मी विनिर्माता द्वारा उम्मी मिड्रांत, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान के अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. के “ई” मूल्य के लिए 500 से 10,000 और 5 ग्राम से अधिक के “ई” मूल्य के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है। तथा जिनका “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ और $5 \times 10^*$ है जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(32)/2000]

पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S.O. 3121.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) belonging to Medium accuracy class (accuracy class III) of the brand name 'CS' and of 'CS' series (herein referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s CAS Weighing India Private Limited, 568, Udhayog Vihar, Phase-V, Gurgaon, Haryana-122016 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/112,

The said Model (see the figure given below) is non-automatic weighing instrument. The maximum capacity is 5 kg and minimum capacity 20 g. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 1 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display, indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of same series, design and accuracy, with having maximum capacity upto 50 kg with number of verification scale (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value 5g or more and with 'e' value $1 \cdot 10^k$, $2 \cdot 10^k$ and $5 \cdot 10^k$, k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (32)/2000]

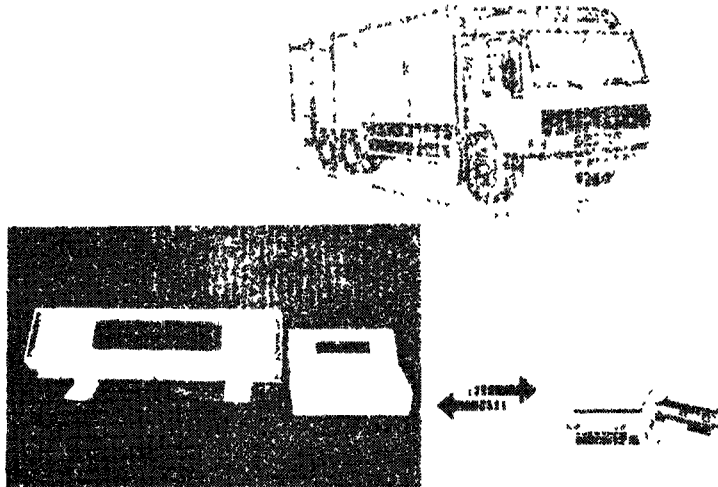
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का. आ. 3122.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एरिस्ट्रान वेइंग मशीन एंड सिस्टमस, 61/5, मनुबाई चाल, पुष्पा पार्क, मलाड (पू.) मुंबई-400097 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "ए डब्ल्यू एम सी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (यांत्रिकी प्रकार के वे ब्रिज के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एरिस्ट्रान" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/111 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति दी गई है) एक अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (यांत्रिकी प्रकार के वे ब्रिज के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) है इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 200 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। भारग्राही आयताकार सेक्सन का है जिसकी भुजाएं 9×3 मीटर हैं। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत् प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है;



Our Decision ... Your Decision

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन से अधिक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 5 किलो ग्राम या अधिक के "ई" मूल्य के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है जिनका "ई" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के है जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम. 21(57)/2000]

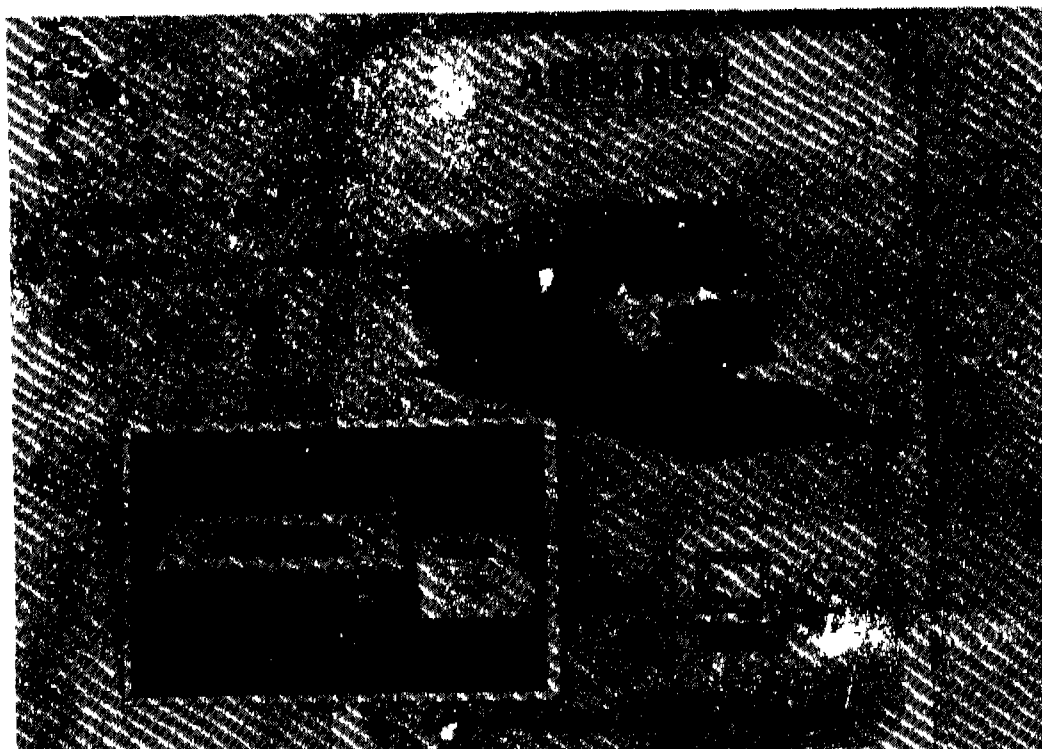
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S.O. 3122.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (conversion kit for mechanical type weigh bridge) belonging to Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) of AWMC series with brand name "Aristron" (herein referred to as the Model) manufactured by M/s Aristron Weighing Machine and Systems, 61/5, Manubai Chawl, Pushpa Park, Malad (E), Mumbai-400097 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/111;

The said Model (see the figure) is non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for mechanical type weigh bridge). The maximum capacity is 40 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 200 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The load receptor is of rectangular section of side 9 x 3m. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display, indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply:



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 kg or more and with 'e' value of $1 \cdot 10^4$, $2 \cdot 10^4$ and $5 \cdot 10^4$ kg, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured

[F No WM-21 (57)/2001]

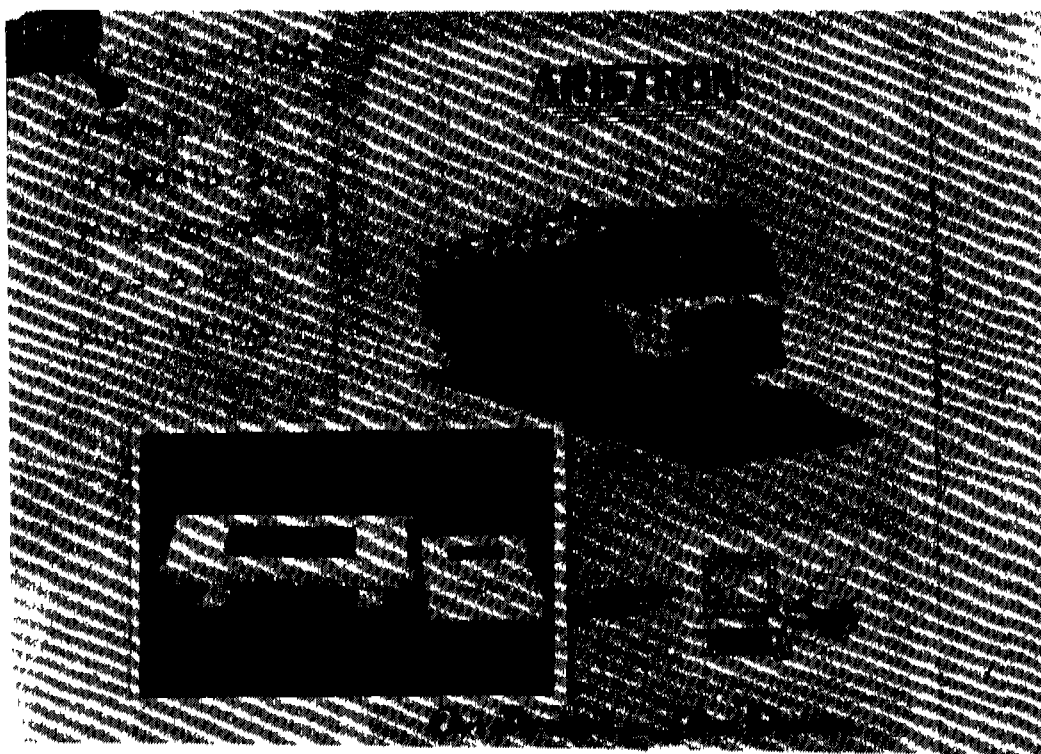
P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3123—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एरिस्ट्रान वेइंग मशीन एंड सिस्टम्स, 615, मनुबाई चाल, पुष्पा पार्क, मलाड (पू) मुंबई-400097 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "ए डब्ल्यू एम यी" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (मल्टी लोड सेल वे ब्रिज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एरिस्ट्रान" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एम डी/09/2001/110 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति दी गई है) एक अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। भारग्राही आयताकार सेक्शन का है जिसकी भुजाएं 9×3 मीटर हैं। प्रकाश उत्पन्नक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उमी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन से अधिक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 किलो ग्राम या अधिक के "ई" मूल्य के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रैंज में हैं जिनका "ई" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के हैं जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (57)/2000]

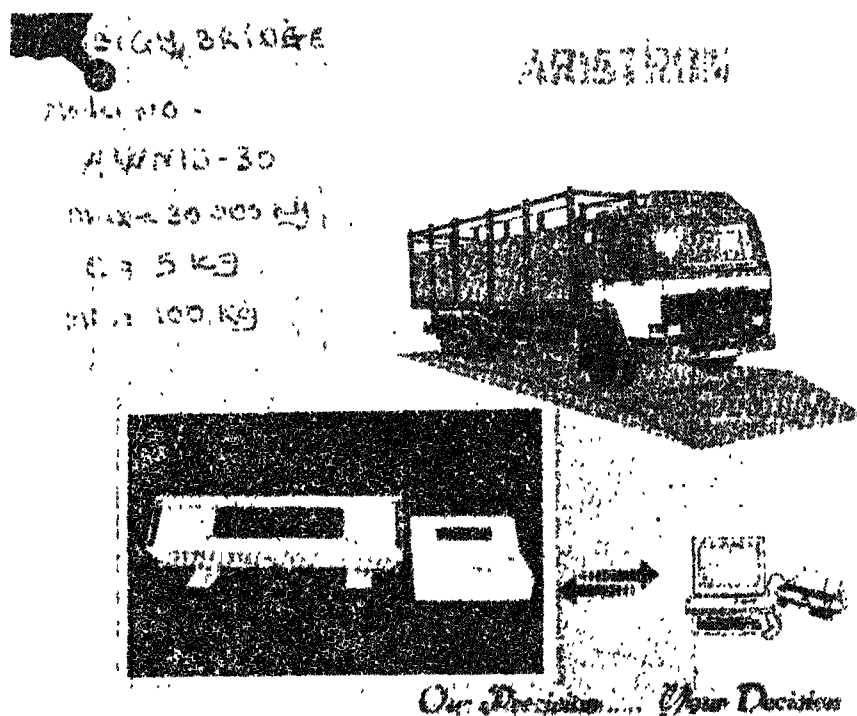
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S.O. 3123. — Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standard of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the Certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (multi load cell weigh bridge) belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) of AWMB series with brand name "Aristron" (herein referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s Aristron weighing Machine & Systems, 61/5, Manubai Chawl, Pushpa Park, Malad (E), Mumbai-400097 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/110:

The said model (See the figure) is non-automatic weighing instrument. The maximum capacity is 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100kg. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The load receptor is of rectangular section of side 9×3m. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5kg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10k, 2×10k and 5×10k, k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

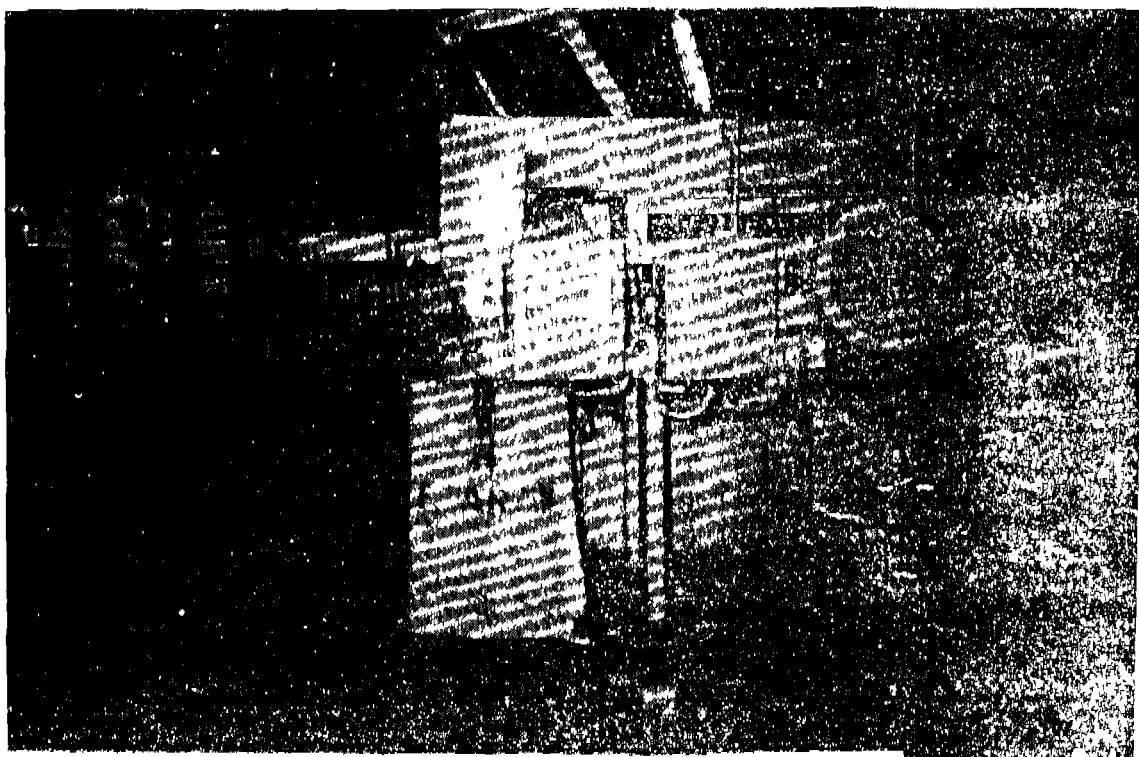
[F No. WM-21(57)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3124.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो जाता है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आयुक्ति देखें) बाट और गाप भानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और गाप माफा (मांडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधिमें भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा ;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मचन टेक्नो-काम इंजीनियर्स, प्लाट सं. 19(4) एक ब्लॉक "टेक ए डब्ल्यू बी" श्रृंखला के अस्व-चालित तोलन मशीन (तोलन और थैला भरण) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "टेक्नोधान" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/123 समनुदर्शित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है ।



उक्त मॉडल अस्व-चालित तोलन (मशीन) । (तोलन और थैला भरण) 10 कि.ग्रा. से 50 कि.ग्रा. की रेंज में है । इस का उपयोग मुका प्रयाह वाले ठोस उत्पादों जैसे चाय, मसाले, उर्वरकों, रसायन, प्लास्टिक चिप्स, खनिज, फार्मास्यूटिकल, रंजक और पिगमेंट्स, चीनी, पशु आहार आदि के लिए किया जाता है । भरण की दर उत्पाद की सामग्री, प्रकृति और मात्रा की विपूल गणना पर निर्भर करते हुए 200 थैले प्रति घंटे है । यह 220 वॉल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज तीन फेज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है ।

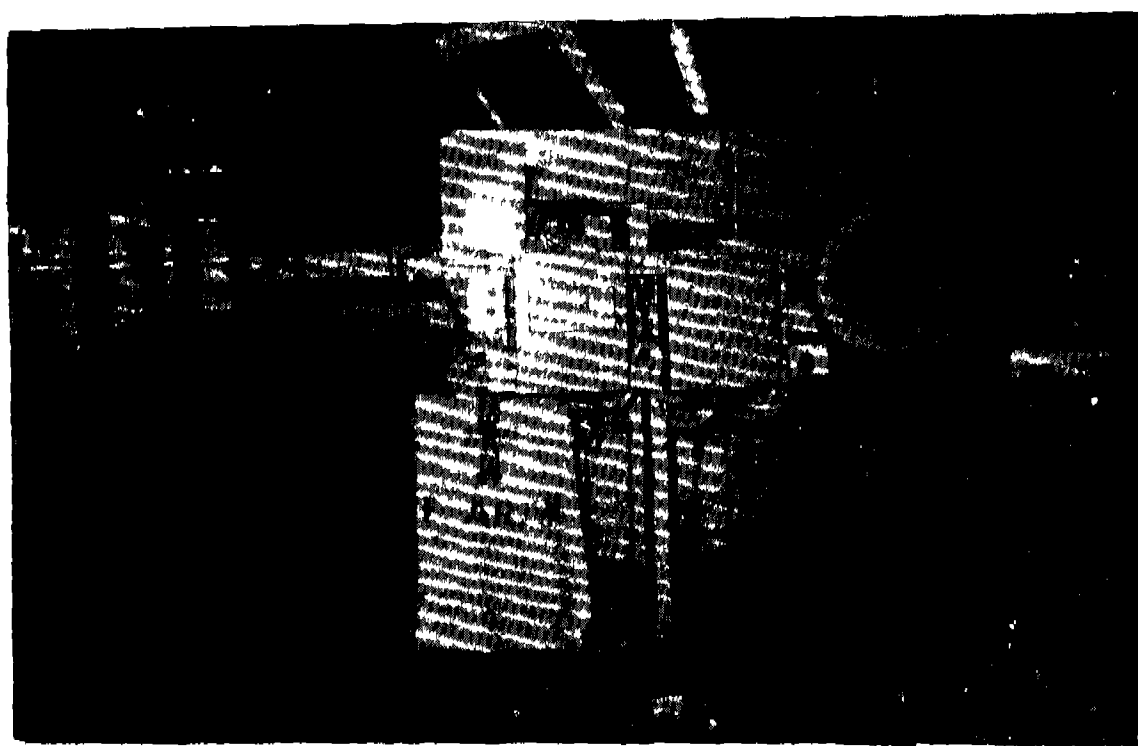
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21 (125) 2000]

पी ए. कुण्डर्नि, निदेशक, विधिकोषा विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S.O. 3124.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standard of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the Certificate of approval of the model in respect of Automatic weighing machine (weighing and bagging) of "TEK-AWB" series with brand name "TECHNODHAN" (herein referred to as model), manufactured by M/s Tekno-kom, Engineers, plot no 19(4) F block, MIDC, Pimpri, Pune-411018 and which is assigned the approval of Model mark IND/09/2001/123,



The Model is a automatic weighing machine (weighing and bagging), The capacity ranges from 10kg to 50kg. The minimum capacity is 10kg. It is used for filling free flowing solid products such as tea, spices, fertilizers, chemicals, plastic chips, cereals, pharmaceuticals, dyes and pigments, sugar, animal feeds etc. The rate of filling is 200 bags per hour depending upon the bulk density of the material, nature and quantity of the product. It operates on alternate three phase current power supply 220 V, 50 Hz.

[F. No. WM-21(125)/2000]

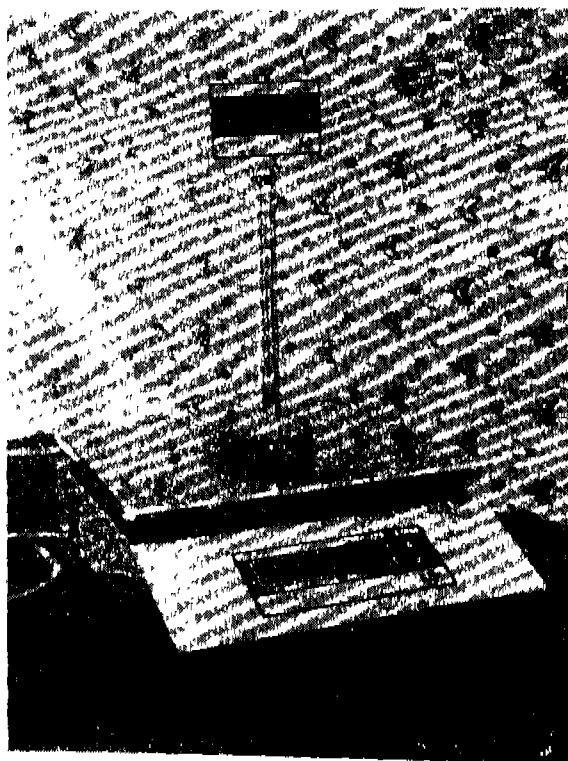
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3125.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (आकृति नीचे दी गई है) याद और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और खाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स शार्प इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स, 48, हरसिद्धा सोमायटी, रुकमणी हाल के सामने, वाटर टेन्की के समीप घटलोडिया, अहमदाबाद-380061 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "एम आई" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "शार्प इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स है" (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/51 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल एक ऐसा अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 22 कि.ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (अंतराल ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आभेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आभेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उम्मी श्रृंखला के उम्मी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उम्मी विनिर्माता द्वारा उम्मी मिडान्त, डिजाइन और उम्मी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या : मिली ग्राम से 50 मि.ग्रा. के "ई" मान 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में और सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि.ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 की रेंज में है तथा के साथ "ई" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (145)/2000]

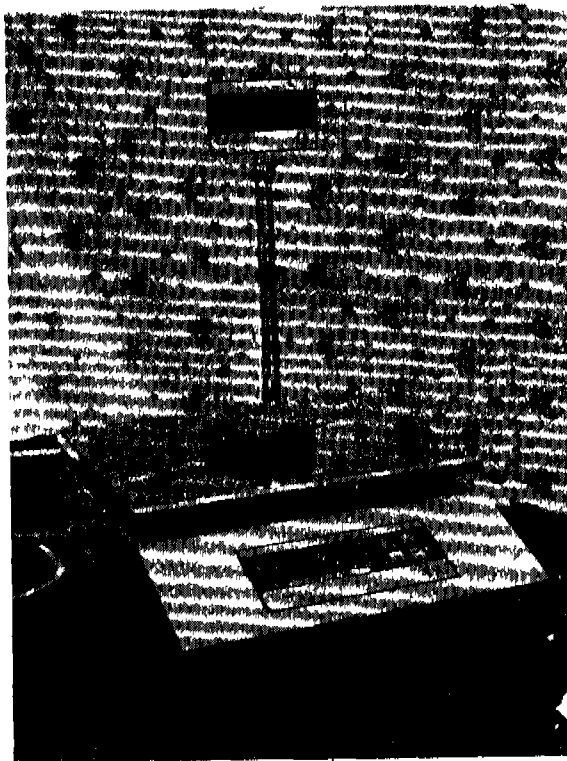
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S.O. 3125.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standard of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the Certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic, (table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SI" series of High accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "SHARP INSTRUMENTS" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s Sharp Instruments, 48, Harsiddha Society Opp:Ravamani Hall, Nr. Water Tank, Ghatlodia, Ahmedabad-380061 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/51;

The said model (figure given) is non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 22 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, design and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k and 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No WM-21(145)/2000]

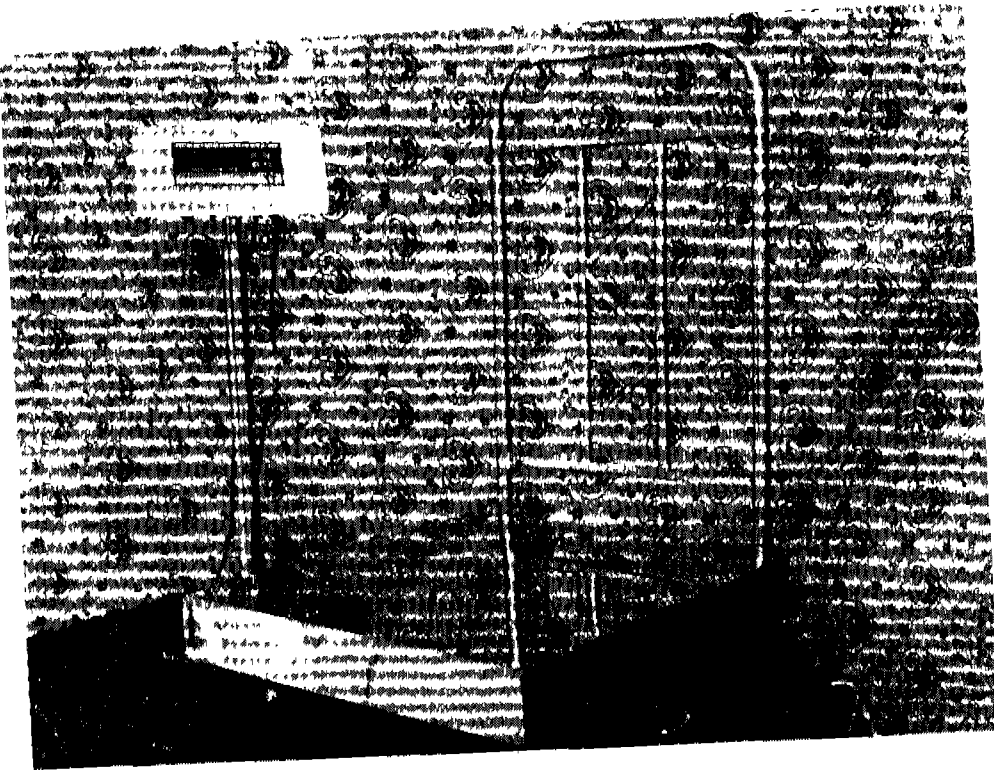
P. A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3126.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (आकृति नीचे दी गई है) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैमर्स शार्प इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स, 48, हरसिद्धा मोसायटो, रुकमणी हाल के सामने, वाटर टंकी के समीप घटलोडिया, अहमदाबाद-380061 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एस आई" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फॉर्म प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "शार्प इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स है" (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/52 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक ऐसा अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (अंतराल ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक भारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्राम या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा साथ "ई" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के है जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(145)/2000]

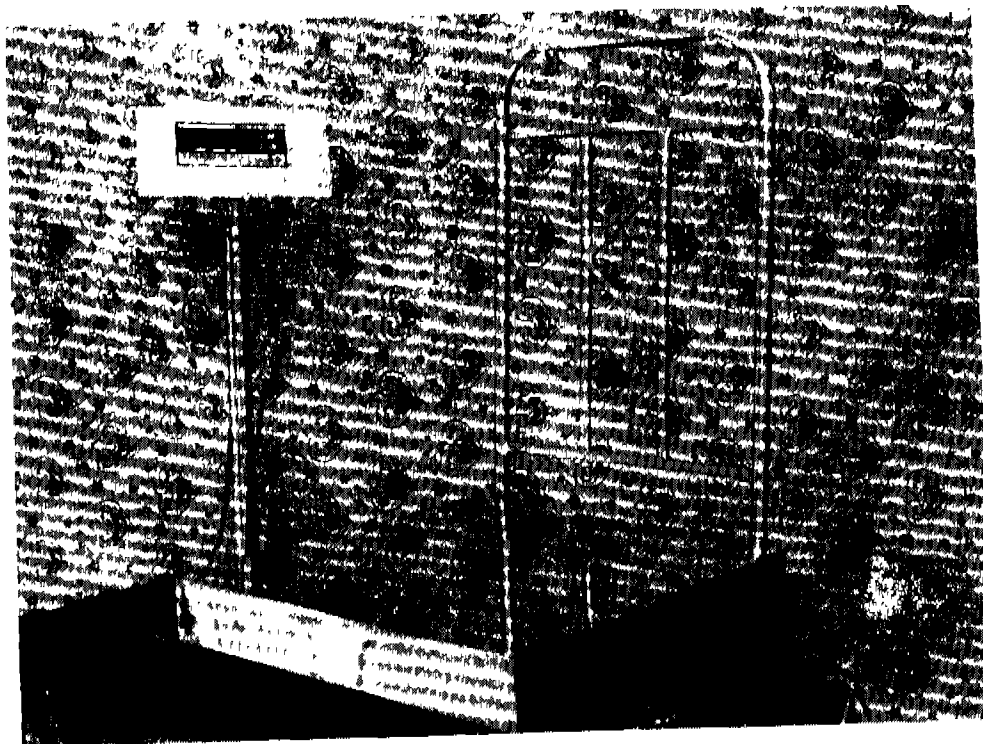
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S.O. 3126.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standard of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the Certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic, (plate form type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SI" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "SHARP INSTRUMENTS" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s Sharp Instruments, 48, Harsiddha Society Opp: Ravamani Hall, Nr. Water Tank, Ghatlodia, Ahmedabad-380061 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/52;

The said model is non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply,



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, design and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and verification scale interval (n) in the range 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 10k, 2 × 10k and 5 × 10k, k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(145)/2000]

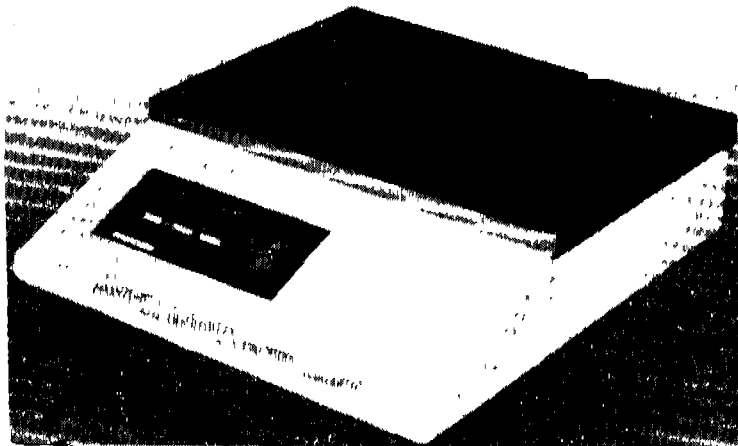
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3127.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एवर इंडिया इक्विपमेंट, निकट विक्रय कर कार्यालय, मनीहाई चौक, सावर, कुण्डला-364515 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 2) वाले "ए ई जे शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मिन्टलर है" (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन बिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/131 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (दी गई आकृति) तोलन उपकरण है। जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 22 कि.ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिज़ाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 1 मि.ग्राम से 50 मि.ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 100,000 की रेंज में और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि. ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 की रेंज में हैं तथा जिनका "ई" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के, के हैं जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (154)2000]

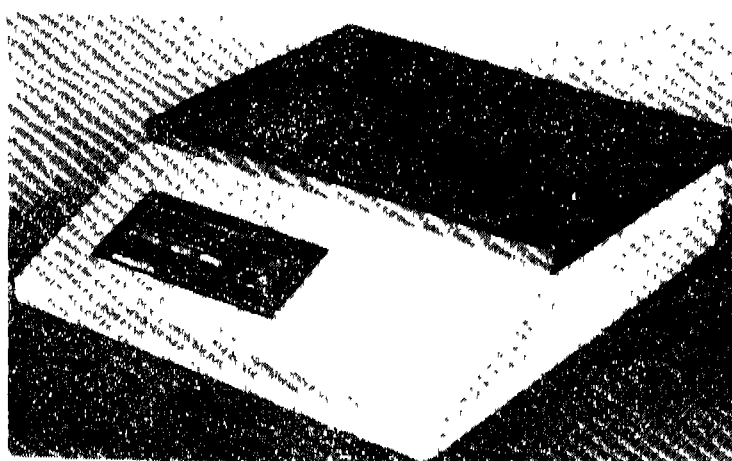
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S.O. 3127.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act the Central Government hereby publishes the Certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic, (table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AEJ" series of High accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "MINTLLER" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s Ayer India Equipment, Near Sales Tax Office, Manihar Chowk Saver Kundla-364515 and which is assigned the approval of mark IND/09/2001/131.

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 22 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval value (e) is 2 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz/ alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, design, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value 1 · 10k, 2 · 10k and 5 · 10k, k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model have been manufactured.

[F No. WM-21(154)/2000]

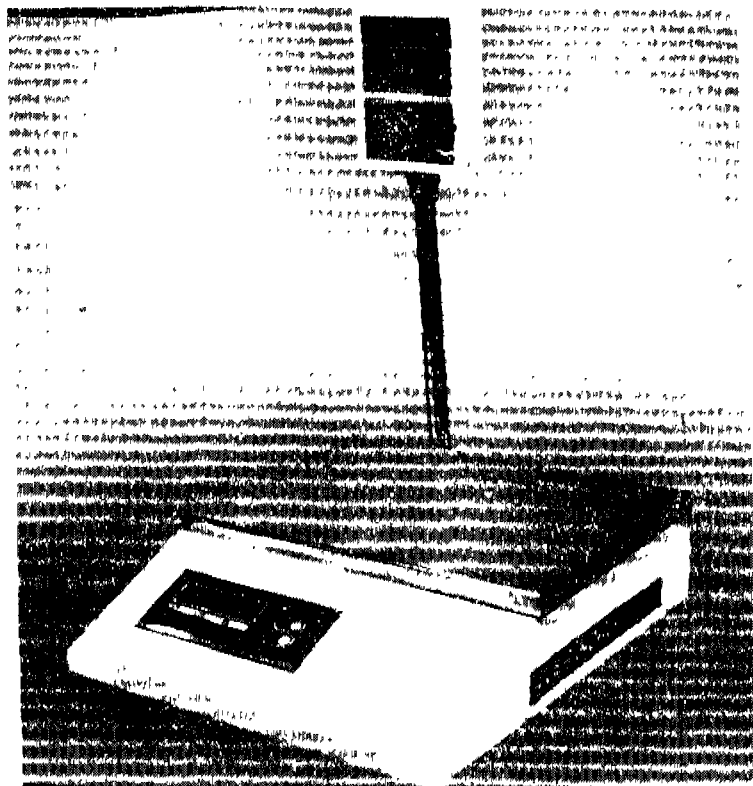
P A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3128.— केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एवर इंडिया इक्विपमेंट, निकट विक्रय कर कार्यालय, मनीहार्ड चौक, सावर, कुण्डला-364515 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्य यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "ए ई टी" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचक सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मिन्टलर है" (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/132 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (दी गई आकृति) तोलन उपकरण है। जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि.ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आघेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आघेयतुलन प्रभाव है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी मिडान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि.ग्राम से 2 ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या अधिक (के) "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के है जिनमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (154)/2000]

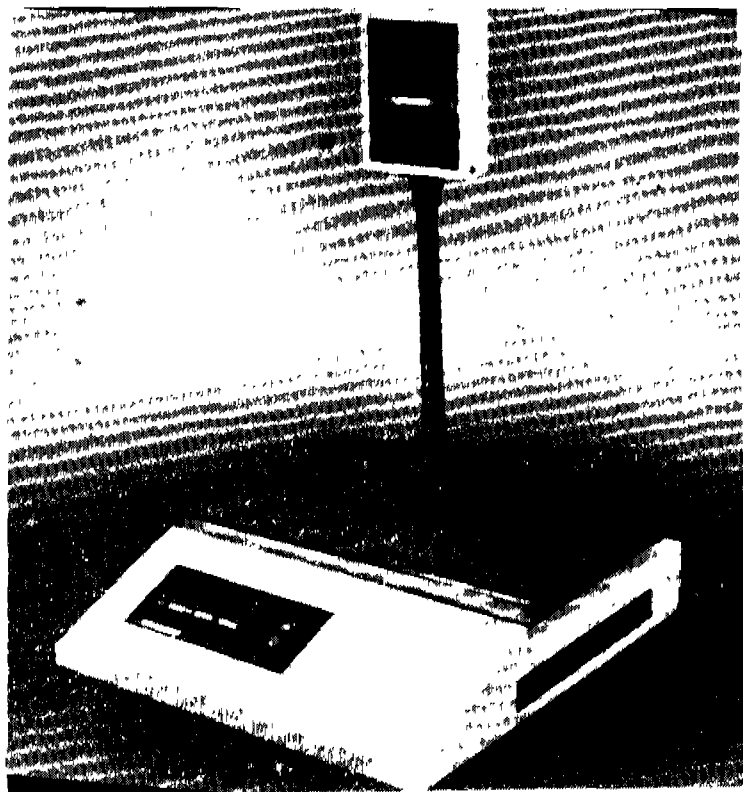
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S.O. 3128.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the Certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic, (table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AET" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "MINTLLER" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s Aver India Equipment, Near Sales Tax Office, Manihai Chowk Saver Kundla-364515 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/132;

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 15 kg and minimum capacity of 40g. The verification scale interval (e) value is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, design, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'c' value 1×10k, 2×10k and 5×10k, k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(154)/2000]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3129.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एवर इंडिया इक्विपमेंट, निकट विक्रय कर कार्यालय, मनीहार्ड चौक, सावर, कुण्डला-364515 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "ए ई पी श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अम्बचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मिन्टलर" है जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/133 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त माडल (दी गई आकृति) तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आद्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है;



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या अधिक (के) "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक 0 शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (154)2000]

पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S.O. 3129.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the Certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic, (plate form type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AEP" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "MINTLLER" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s Aver India Equipment, Near Sales Tax Office, Manihai Chowk Saver Kundla-364515 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/133;

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) value is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, design accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. more and with (e) value $1 \times 10k$, $2 \times 10k$ and $5 \times 10k$, k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(154)/2000]

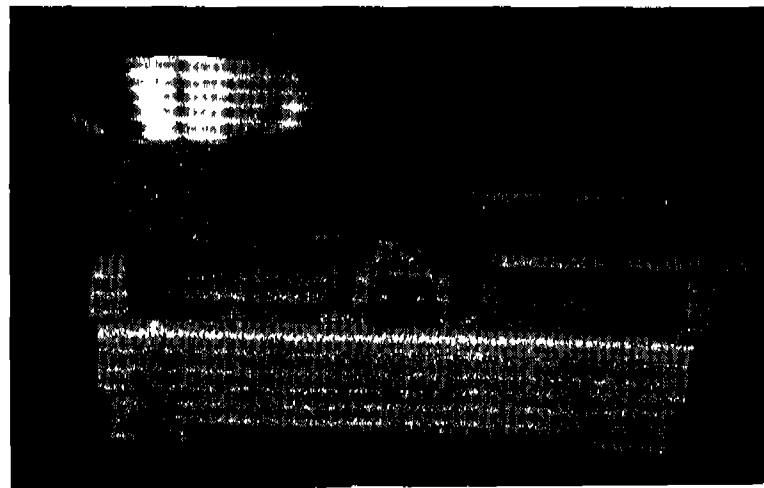
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3130.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स जीवन नाग जी ग्रेड कंपनी रजिस्टर्ड, अम्रेली रोड, उद्योग नगर, सावर कुण्डला-364515, गुजरात (मैकेनिकल प्रकार) की काउंटर मशीन के माडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "132 अतीश मार्केटिंग है" (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2000/247 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह माडल (आकृति देखें) मैकेनिकल काउंटर मशीन है। मशीन की अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है।

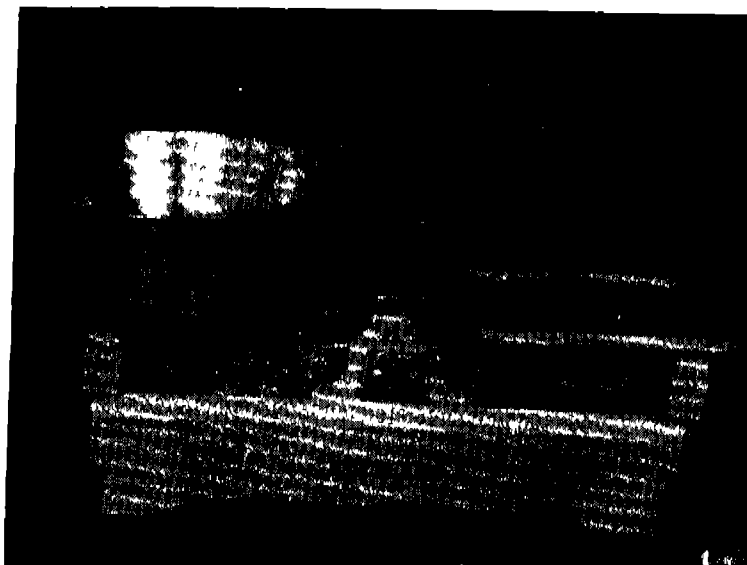
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (175)2000]

पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S.O. 3130.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standard of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of counter machine of Mechanical type with brand name "132. Atish Marketing" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/S Jivan Nagji Great Company (Reg) Amreli Road Udhyog Nagar, Savar Kundla-364515 (Gujarat) and which is assigned the approval of mark IND/09/2000/247;



The said model (the figure given) is a Mechanical counter machine. The maximum capacity of the machine is 10 kg. Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F No WM-21(175)/2000]

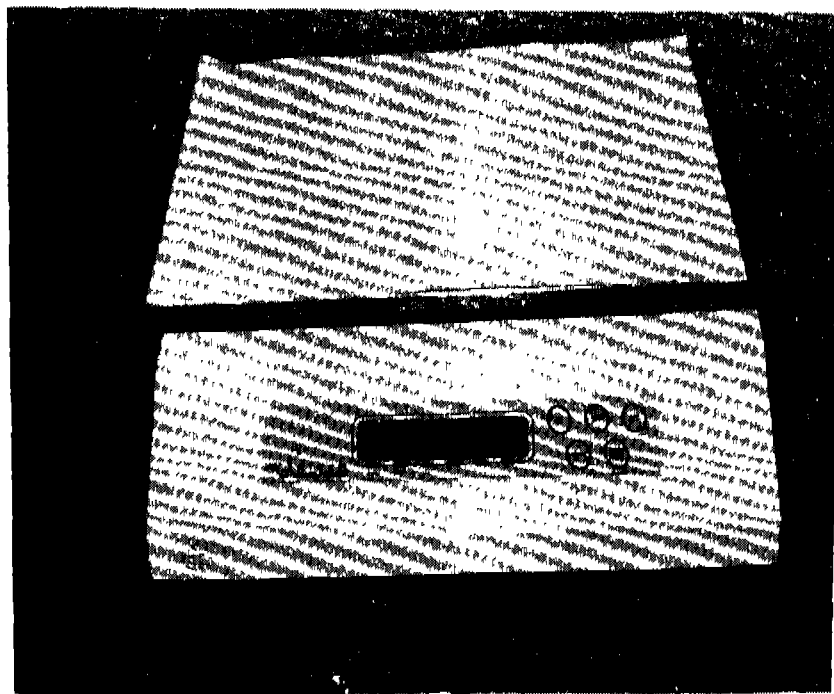
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3131.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और याट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा:

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैमर्स विनैक म्कैल्स, मैनुफैक्चरिंग वर्क्स, 203, निकट नील कमल कम्प्लैक्स, हाथमोर रेस्टोरेट, नवरंग पुरा, अहमदाबाद-380009, द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले डब्ल्यू डब्ल्यू एस श्रृंखला के अस्थापित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "विनैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/128 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति) अस्थापित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है। संस्थापन मापमान (ई) का मान 2 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा, उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। और जिनके संस्थापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मिली ग्राम से 2 ग्राम के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में और संस्थापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्राम या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के, और 5×10 के है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (183)/2000]

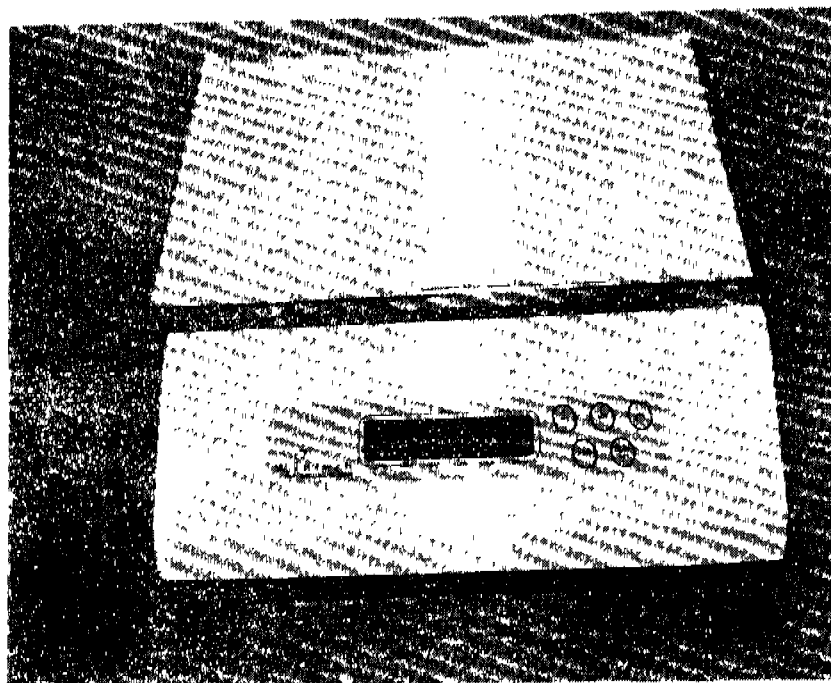
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S.O. 3131.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standard of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top type) belonging to Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class III) of 'WWS' series (herein referred to as the model) and with the brand name "WINTECH" manufactured by M/s Wintech Scales Mfg. Works, 203, Near: Nilkamal Complex, Havmore Restaurant, Navarangpura, Ahmedabad-380009 which is assigned the approval of mark IND/09/2001/128;

The said model (the figure given) is non-automatic weighing instrument. The maximum capacity is 20 kg and minimum capacity of 40g. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with having maximum capacity upto 50 kg with number of verification scale (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value 5g or more and with 'e' value $1 \times 10k$, $2 \times 10k$ and $5 \times 10k$, k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(183)/2000]

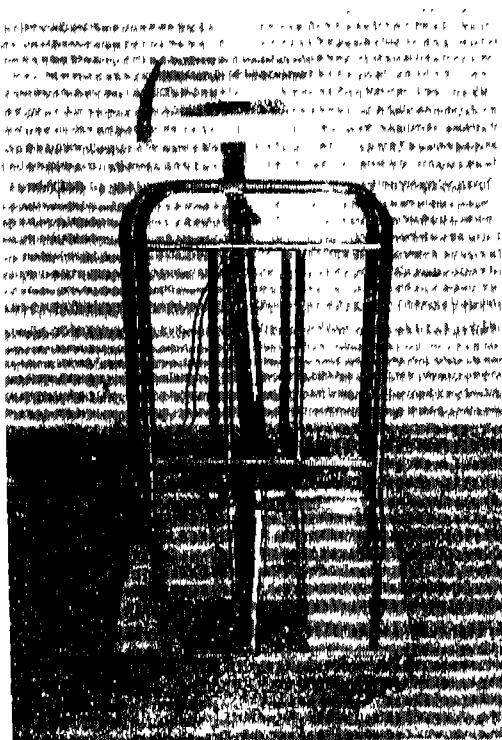
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3132.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स विन्टैक स्केल्स, मैनुफैक्चरिंग वर्क्स, 203, निकट नील कमल कम्प्लेक्स, हावमोर रेन्जेरेंट, नवरंग पुरा, अहमदाबाद-380009, द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले डब्ल्यू डब्ल्यू एस श्रृंखला के अस्वाचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ग्रांड का नाम "विन्टैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/129 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति) अस्वाचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 10 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवहारनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करतु हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उम्मी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उम्मी विनिर्माता द्वारा, उसी मिडान्त, डिजाइन और उम्मी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। और जिनका सत्यापन मापमान की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्राम या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[चित्र. 1 (आकृति 1) 183/2000]

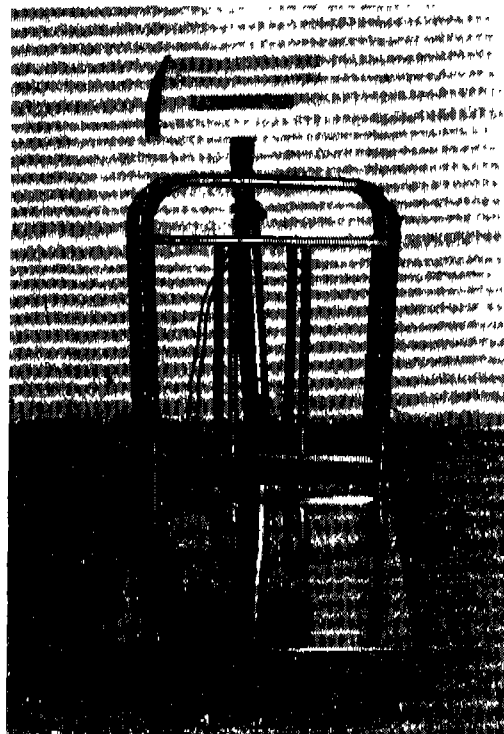
जी ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विद्युत माप विभाग

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S.O. 3132.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standard of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) belonging to Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class III) of 'WWS' series (herein referred to as the model) and with the brand name "WINTECH" manufactured by M/s Wintech Scales Mfg. Works, 203, Near: Nilkamal Complex Havmore Restaurant, Navarangpura, Ahmedabad-380009 and which is assigned the approval of mark IND/09/2001/129;

The said model (the figure given) non-automatic weighing instrument. The maximum capacity is 100 kg and minimum capacity of 200g. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with having maximum capacity upto 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value $1 \times 10k$, $2 \times 10k$ and $5 \times 10k$, k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(183)/2000]

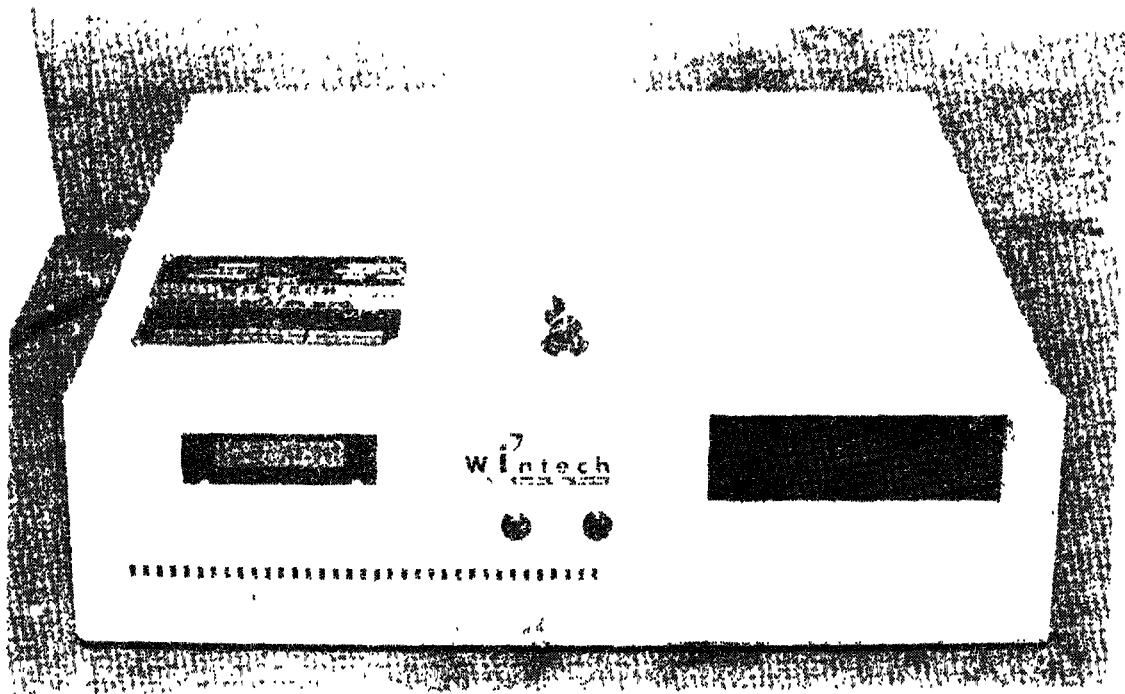
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3133.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) वाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और वाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स विन्टैक स्केल्स, मैनुफैक्चरिंग वर्क्स, 203, निकट नील कमल कम्प्लेक्स, हावमोर रेस्टोरेण्ट, नवरंग पुरा, अहमदाबाद-380009, द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले डब्ल्यू डब्ल्यू एस श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (यांत्रिक तुला चौकी के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “विन्टैक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/130 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति) अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 5 कि. ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मिली ग्राम से 2 ग्राम के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10 की रेंज में और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 5 किलो ग्राम या अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका “(ई)” मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के, और 5×10 के है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (183)/2000]

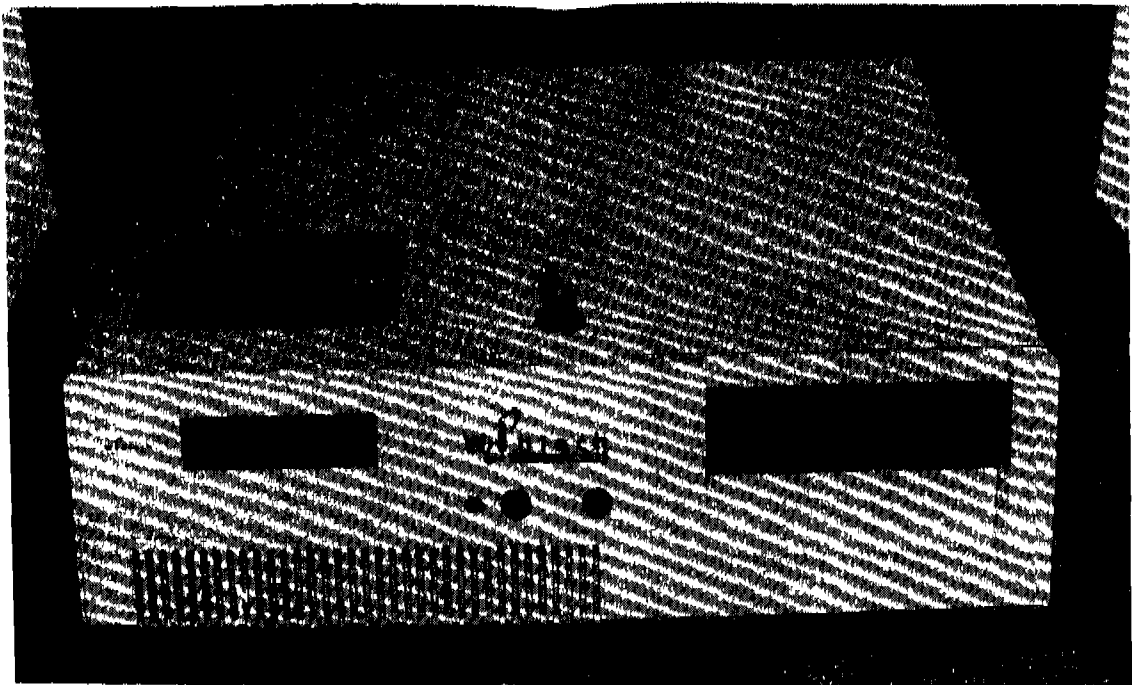
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S.O. 3133.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument with digital indicator (conversion kit for Mechanical weigh bridge) belonging to Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class III) of 'WWS' series (herein referred to as the model) and with the brand name "WINTECH" manufactured by M/s Wintech Scales Mfg. Works, 203, Near: Nilkamal Complex, Havmore Restaurant, Navarangpura, Ahmedabad-380009 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/130;

The said model (the figure given) is non-automatic weighing instrument. The maximum capacity is 10 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply,



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with having maximum capacity above 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5kg or more and with 'c' value $1 \times 10k$, $2 \times 10k$ and $5 \times 10k$, k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved Model has been manufactured

[F No. WM-21(183)/2000]

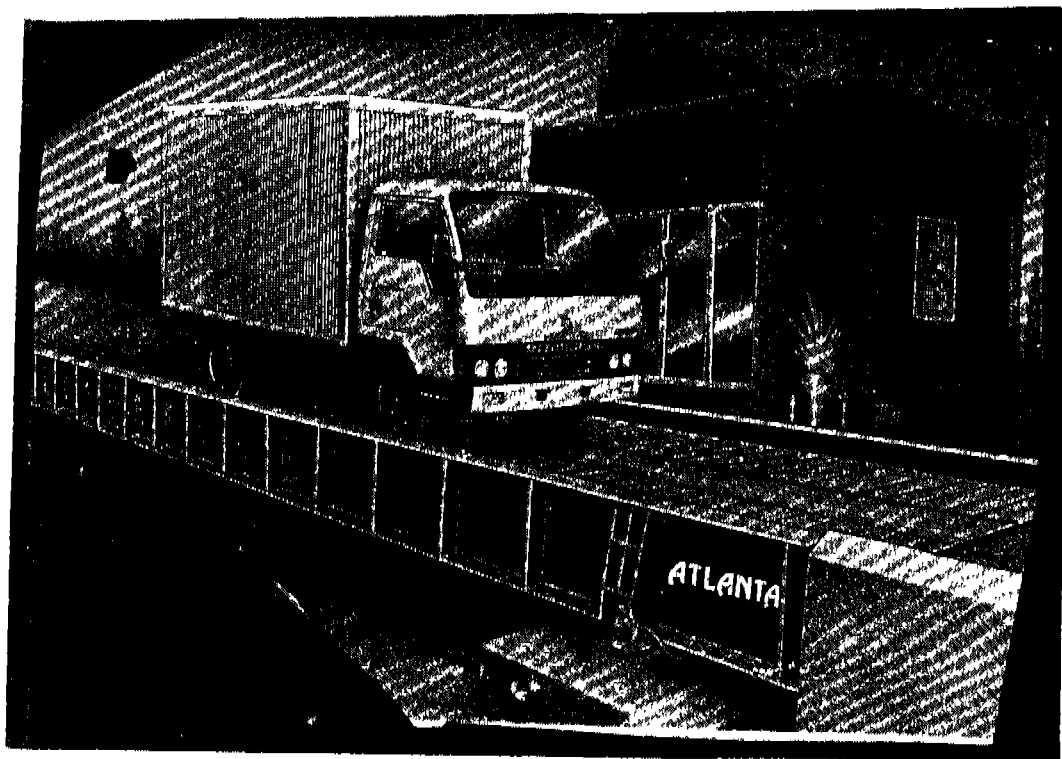
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3134.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एटलेंटा स्केल, मैनुफैक्चरिंग कं., 806, आठवां तल शहजानंद शापिंग सेंटर, निकट मधुपुरा पार्क शाही बाघ रोड, अहमदाबाद-380004, द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले स्वतः संचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (यांत्रिक तुला चौकी के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एटलेंटा” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/134 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति) एक अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। (यांत्रिक तुला चौकी के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) तोलन उपकरण (यांत्रिक तुला चौकी के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 कि. ग्राम है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन से अधिक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 कि. ग्राम या अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका “ई” मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के, और 5×10 के, के है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (185)/2000]

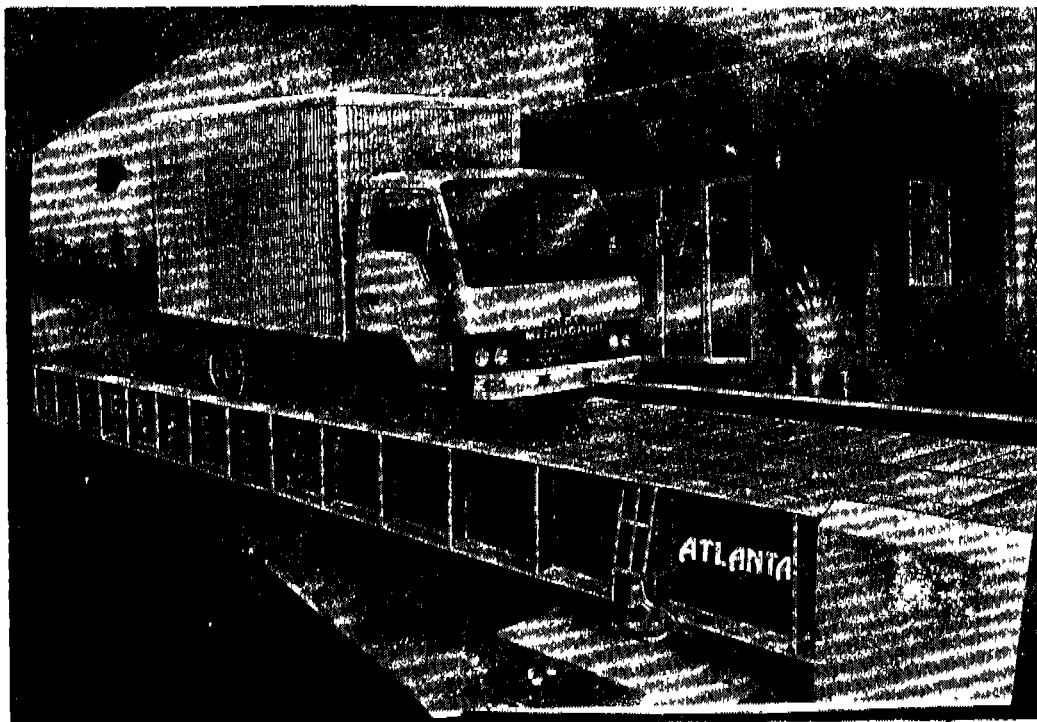
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S.O. 3134.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating non-automatic (Conversion kit for Mechanical weigh bridge type) weighing instrument with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "ATLANTA" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s Atlanta Scales manufacturing Co 806, 8th floor, Sahajanand Shopping-Centre, Near Mudhupura Market, Shahibaugh Road, Ahmedabad-380004 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/134;

The said model (figure given) is a non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Mechanical weigh bridge type) with a maximum capacity of 20 tonne, and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) value is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz/ alternative current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5kg or more and with 'e' value 1 > 10k, 2 > 10k, and 5 > 10k, k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved Model have been manufactured.

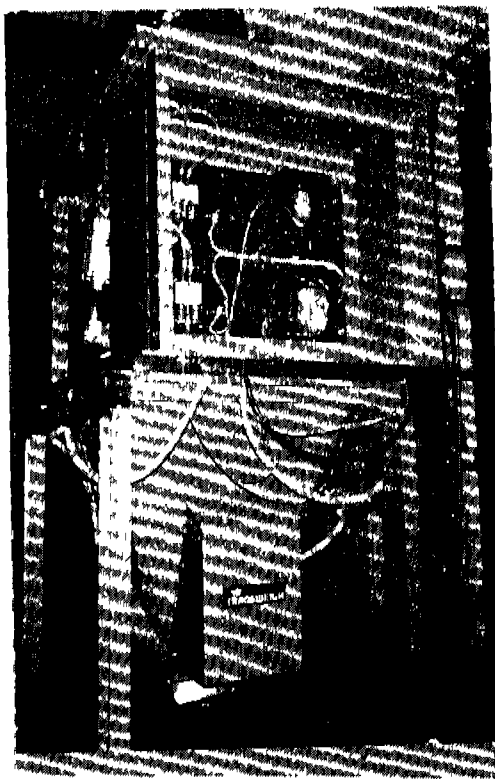
[F. No. WM-21(185)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3135—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ट्रांसवे (इंडिया) लि., 124, ए बी सी डी रोड, गवर्नमेंट इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, चरकिप कांडिविल (वेस्ट), मुंबई-400067 द्वारा विनिर्मित "टी एस डब्ल्यू" श्रृंखला के म्यचालित, तोलन मशीन (सकल तोलक) की बाबत माडल का अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2000/47 समनुदेशित किया है।



यह माडल स्वचालित तोलन मशीन (वेहमिट्रिक फिलर) है। इसकी क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. से 100 कि. ग्रा. तक की रेंज में है। यह 200 थैले प्रति घंटा भरती है। इसका प्रयोग सुप्रवाही ठोस उत्पादों जैसे चाय, मसालों, उर्ध्वकों, रसायनों, प्लास्टिक चिपों, अनाज, चीनी, पशुओं के चारे आदि के लिए किया जाता है। यह ए. सी. 220 वोल्ट 50 हर्ट्ज एकल फेज पर कार्य करती है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(189)/2000]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S. O. 3135.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to Sub-section (3) and Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model in respect of Automatic weighing machine (net weigher) TSW series (herein referred to as model) manufactured by M/s Transweigh (India) Limited, 124 ABCD Road, Government Industrial Estate, Charkip, Kandivli (West), Mumbai-400067 and which is assigned the approval of Model mark IND/09/2001/47;



The Model is a Automatic weighing machine (Weighmetric filler) The capacity range is 10kg to 100kg It fills upto 200 bags per hour. It is used for free flowing solid products such as tea, spices, fertilizers, chemicals, plastic chips, cereals, sugar, animal feeds, etc It operates on Single phase AC 220, V 50 Hz

[F No WM-21(189)/2000]

P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3136.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारों द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, मैसर्स ट्रांसवे (इंडिया) लि., 124, ए. बी. सी. डी. रोड, गयनमेंट इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, चरकिप कॉन्डिबिलि (बेम्स्ट), मुंबई-400067 द्वारा विनिर्मित “टी एस डब्ल्यू” श्रृंखला के स्वचालित, इलैक्ट्रॉनिक तोलन मशीन (मकल तोलक) की बाबत माडल का अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/48 समनुदेशित किया है।



यह माडल स्वचालित तोलन मशीन (वैद्युतिक फिलर) है। इसकी क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. से 100 कि. ग्रा. तक की रेंज में है। यह 200 कैले प्रति घंटा भरती है। इसका प्रयोग सुप्रवाही ठोस उत्पादों जैसे चाय, मसालों, उर्वरकों, रसायनों, प्लास्टिक चिपों, अनाज, चीनी, पशुओं के चारे आदि के लिए किया जाता है। यह ए. सी. 220 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज एकल फेज पर कार्य करती है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(189)/2000]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S. O. 3136.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to Sub-section (3) and Sub-Section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model in respect of Automatic weighing machine (gross weigher) TSW series (herein referred to as model) manufactured by M/s Transweigh (India) Limited, 124, ABCD Road, Government Industrial Estate, Charkip, Kandivli (West), Mumbai-400067 and which is assigned the approval of Model mark IND/09/2001/48,



The Model is a Automatic weighing machine (Weighmetric filler). The capacity range is 10kg to 100kg. It fills upto 200 bags per hour. It is used for free flowing solid products such as tea, spices, fertilizers, chemicals, plastic chips, cereals, sugar, animal feeds, etc. It operates on Single phase AC 220 V 50 Hz.

[F. No. WM-21(189)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

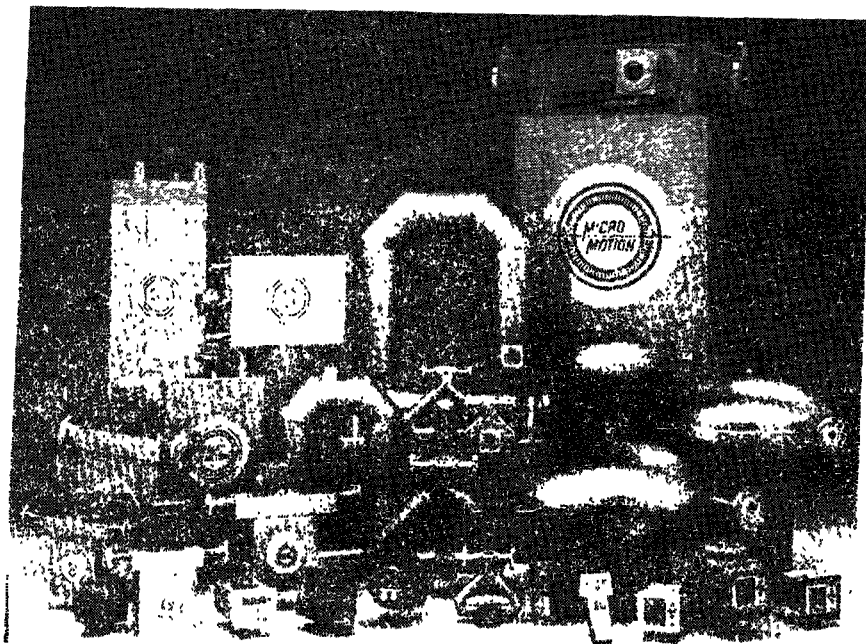
नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3137.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट राष्ट्रीय मानक और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमरीका द्वारा प्रदत्त मॉडल अनुमोदन और परीक्षा परिणामों का विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (3) और उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स माइक्रोमोशन इंक, यू एस ए 7070 विनचेस्टर सर्किल बोल्डर कोलोराडो-80301 यू. एम. ए. द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स फिशर रोजमाउंट (इंडिया) लि., 1108, मेकर चेम्बर्स, वी. नरीमन प्वाइंट मुंबई-400021 द्वारा विपणित “सी एम एस” श्रृंखला के द्रव्यमान प्रवाह के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “माइक्रोमोशन” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/13/2001/54 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक द्रव्यमान प्रवाह मीटर है। मॉडल के तकनीकी लक्षण निम्नलिखित हैं :

दूरस्थ प्रवाह ट्रांस मीटर : आर एफ टी 9739, 3700 (एटलस), 3500 (एटलस) श्रृंखला। प्रवाह रेंज : 1.8 कि.ग्रा./मिनट से 6818 कि.ग्रा./मिनट। मापी गई न्यूनतम गुणवत्ता : 1.8 कि.ग्रा. से 6818 कि.ग्रा. प्रदर्श : द्रव क्रिस्टल प्रदर्श (एल सी डी) उत्पाद समूह : 1.0 से 1.8 (द्रव्यमान इकाईयों के लिए) और 0.7 से 1 (आयतन इकाई के लिए) तक के विशिष्ट घनत्व के सामान्य द्रव, संपीडित द्रव, जिनका विशिष्ट घनत्व 0.5 से 0.68 की रेंज में है, 0.07 से 1.4 (केवल द्रव्यमान इकाईयों के लिए) विशिष्ट घनत्व के क्रायोजेनिक द्रव।



केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे द्रव्यमान प्रवाह मीटर भी होंगे जिनका आकार 0.625 मि.मी. से 100 मि.मी. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(206)/2000]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विश्विक माप विज्ञान

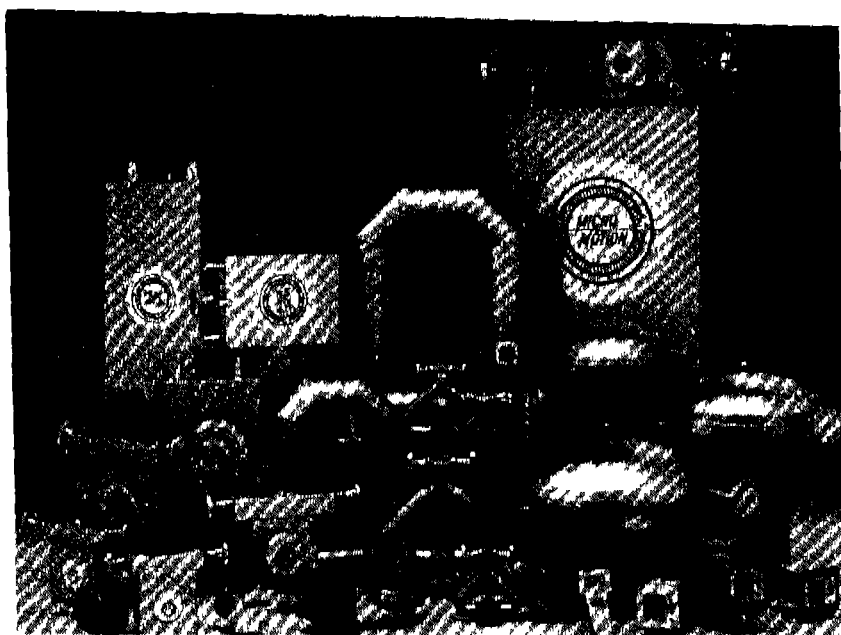
New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S. O. 3137.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, along with the Model and test results, granted by National Institute of Standards and Technology, United States of America is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by proviso of sub-section (3) and sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Mass Flow Meters (therein referred to as the Model), with brand name 'MICRO-MOTION' of CMF series, manufactured by M/s Micro-Motion Inc. USA 7070 Winchester Circle, Boulder, Colorado-80301 U.S.A. and marketed by M/s Fisher-Rosemount (India) Ltd, 1108, Maker Chambers, V. Nariman Point, Mumbai-400 021 which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/2001/54;

The said model is a Mass flow meter. The technical features of the model are as follows .

Remote flow transmitter : RFT 9739, 3700 (ATLUS), 3500 (ATLUS) series Flow rate range : 1.8 kg/minute to 6818 kg/minute. Minimum measured quality : 1.8kg to 6818kg. Display . Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) Products Group Normal liquids of specific gravity 1.0 to 1.8 (for mass units), 0.7 to 1 (for volume units), compressed liquids, with specific gravity in the range 0.5 to 0.68. cryogenic liquids with specific gravity 0.07 to 1.4 (only mass units).



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the mass flow meters of the same series and of size 0.625mm to 100mm of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured

[F No WM-21(206)/2000]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

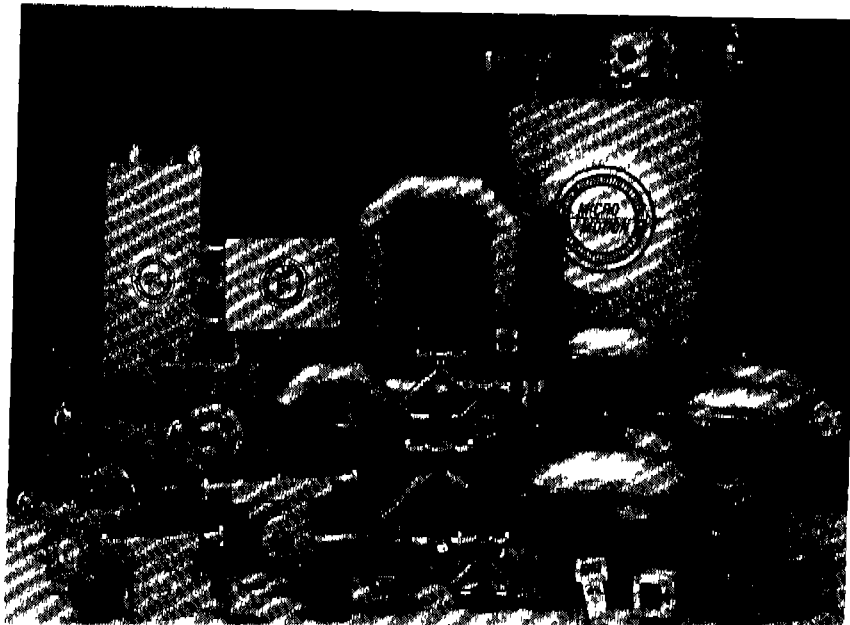
नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3138.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट राष्ट्रीय मानक और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमरीका द्वारा प्रदत्त मॉडल अनुमोदन और परीक्षण परिणामों पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्था बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (3) और उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स माइक्रोमोशन इंक, यू एस ए 7070 विनचेस्टर सर्किल बोल्टडर कोलोराडो-80301 यू. एस. ए. द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स फिशर रोजमाउंट (इंडिया) लि., 1108, मेकर चेम्बर्स, बी. नरीमन प्वाइंट, मुंबई-400021 द्वारा विपणित "डी" श्रृंखला के द्रव्यमान प्रवाह मीटर के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "माइक्रोमोशन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/13/2001/53 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक द्रव्यमान प्रवाह मीटर (कोरोलिस प्रकार) है। मॉडल के तकनीकी लक्षण निम्नलिखित हैं :

दूरस्थ प्रवाह ट्रांसमीटर : आर एफ टी 9712, आर एफ टी 9739 श्रृंखला द्रव्य प्रवाह दर रेंज : 2 कि.ग्रा. से 11363 कि.ग्रा. प्रति मिनट। गैस प्रवाह रेंज 0.011 कि.ग्रा. प्रति मिनट से 22.7 कि.ग्रा. प्रति मिनट। प्रदर्श : द्रव क्रिस्टल प्रदर्श (एल सी डी) विशिष्ट घनत्व वाले उत्पाद समूह 0.7 से 1.8 तक विशिष्ट घनत्व वाले सामान्य द्रव 0.07 से 1.4 तक विशिष्ट घनत्व वाली गैस दूषित आक्सीजन 0.07 से 1.4 तक विशिष्ट घनत्व वाली द्रवित नाइट्रोजन, 0.5 से 0.68 क्रायोजेनिक द्रव्य और 0.5 से 0.68 तक विशिष्ट घनत्व वाले संपीडित द्रव्य।



केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के सभी संहति प्रवाह मीटर और 0.625 मि.मी. से 150 मि.मी. आकार उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे द्रव्यमान प्रवाह मीटर भी होंगे जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(206)/2000]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

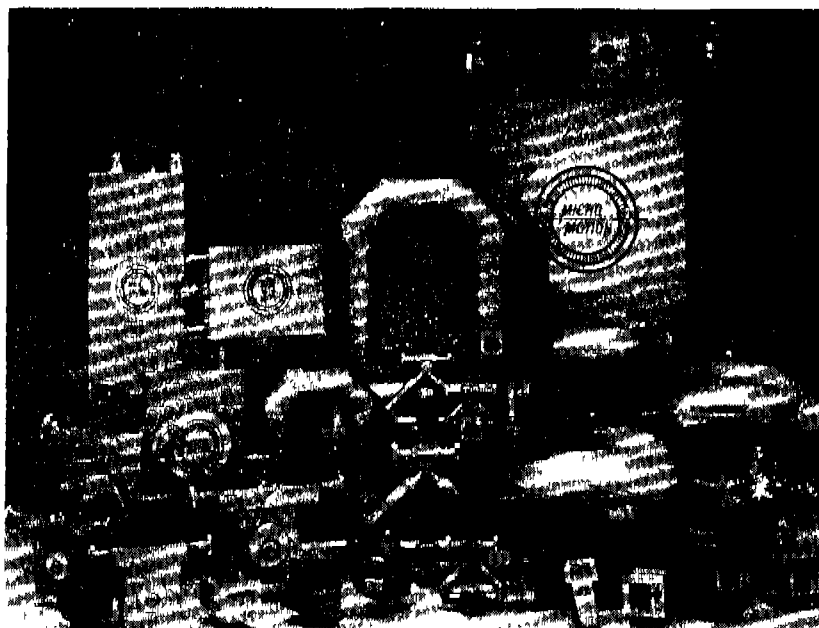
New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S. O. 3138.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, along with the Model and test results, granted by National Institute of Standards and Technology, United States of America is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by proviso of sub-section (3) and sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the Mass Flow Meters corolis type (herein referred to as the Model), with brand name 'MICRO-MOTION' of D series, manufactured by M/s Micro-Motion Inc., USA 7070 Winchester Circle, Boulder, Colorado-80301 U S A. and marked by M/s. Fisher-Rosemount (India) Ltd., 1108, Maker Chambers, V Nariman Point, Mumbai-400 021 which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/2001/53,

The said model is a Mass flow meter (corolis type). The technical features of the model are as follows :

Remote flow transmitter RFT 9712, RFT 9739 series. Liquids flow rate range : 2 Kg/minute to 11363 kg/minute Gas flow range 0.011 kg/min to 22.7 kg/min Display Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) Products Group : Normal liquids of specific gravity 0.7 to 1.8, Compressed gas of specific gravity 0.6 to 0.8, liquefied oxygen, liquefied nitrogen of specific gravity 0.07 to 1.4, cryogenic liquids of specific gravity 0.5 to 0.68, and compressed liquids of specific gravity 0.5 to 0.68



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the mass flow meters of same series and of size 0.625mm to 150mm of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured

[F No WM-21(206)/2000]

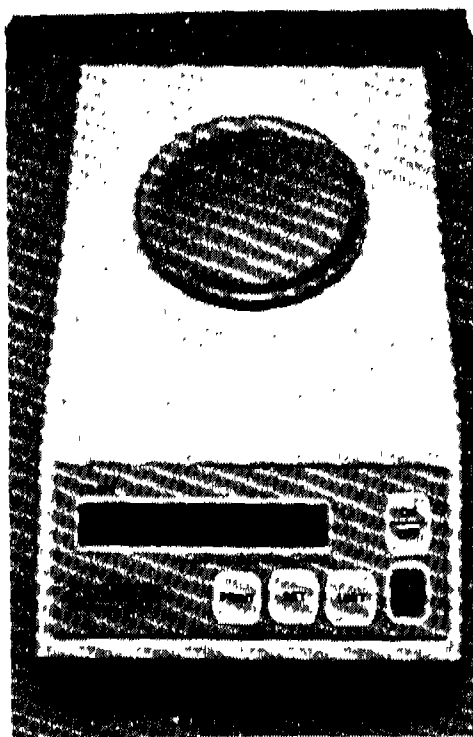
P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3139.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स क्लासिक वेइंग स्केल, त्रिभुवन निवास, कमरा सं. 6 एलोरा शापिंग सेंटर, दफ्तरी रोड, मलाड (पू.) मुंबई-400097 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 2) वाले "सी एस" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "क्लासिक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/98 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति दी गई है) एक अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिक अधिकतम क्षमता 300 ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 मि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आघेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आघेयतुलन प्रभाव है। भारग्राही स्कावयर सेक्सन का है जिसकी भुजाएं 80 मि. मीटर हैं। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 1 मिलीग्राम से 50 मिलीग्राम के "ई" मूल्य के लिए 100 से 10,000 और 100 ग्राम या अधिक के लिए सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5000 से 10,000 की रेंज में है जिनका "ई" मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 और 5×10^4 के है जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(23)/2001]

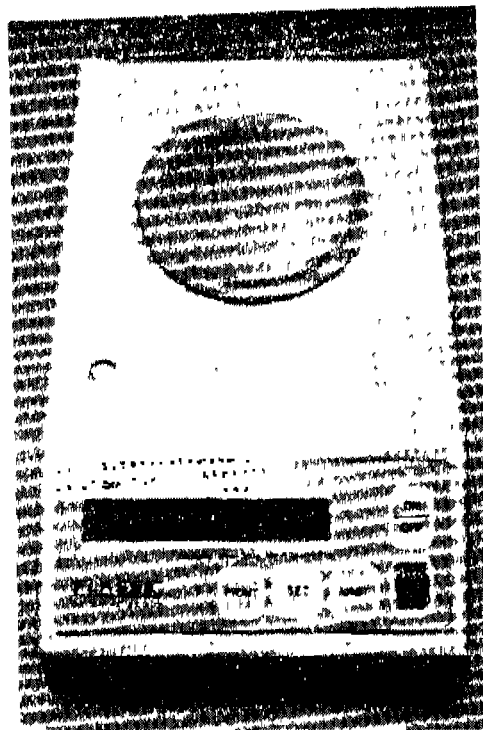
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S. O. 3139.—Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (table top type) belonging to High accuracy (Accuracy Class II) of 'CS' series with brand name 'CLASSIC' (herein referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s Classic Weighing Scale 'Thirubhavan Nivas' R. No 6, Opp Elora Shopping Centre, Daftry Road, Malad (E), Mumbai-400097 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/98,

The said model (the figure given) is non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) The maximum capacity is 300g. and minimum capacity 200mg The value of verification scale interval (e) is 10 mg It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect The load receptor is of square section of side 80mm DIA. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result the instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply,



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 100 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value 1 mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 5 000 to 1 00 000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 and 5×10^4 kg being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured

[F No WM-21(23)/2001]

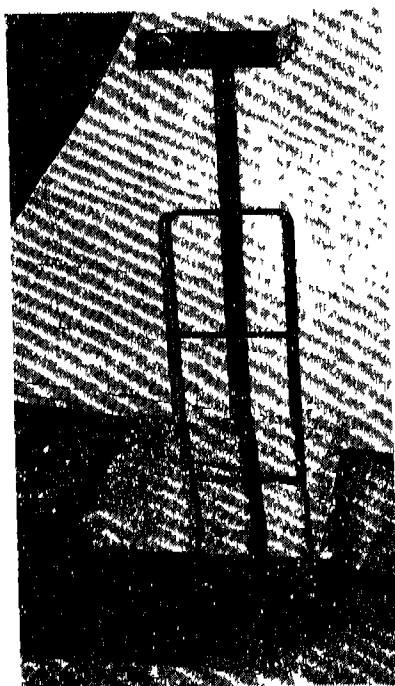
P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3140.— केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अभिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की गंभीरता है कि लगातार प्रयोग का अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा।

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अभिनियम को धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स क्लासिक वेइंग स्कूल, त्रिभुवन निवाम, कमरा सं 6 एल्लोरा शापिंग सेंटर के सामने, दफ्तरी रोड, मलाड (पू.) मुंबई-400097 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले “सी एम” श्रृंखला के अम्बचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “क्लासिक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/99 सभनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (आकृति दी गई है) एक अम्बचालित (टेबल टाइप प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 किलो ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा है। स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 ग्रा है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। भारग्राही आपताकार संकेतन है जिसकी भुजाएं 600 × 550 हैं। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्टज प्रत्यायर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यक्षमता वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी विधि, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके स्थापन अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्राम अधिक “ई” मूल्य के लिए 500 से 100,000 की है तथा जिनका “ई” मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के है जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा सं डब्ल्यू एम 21(23)/2001]

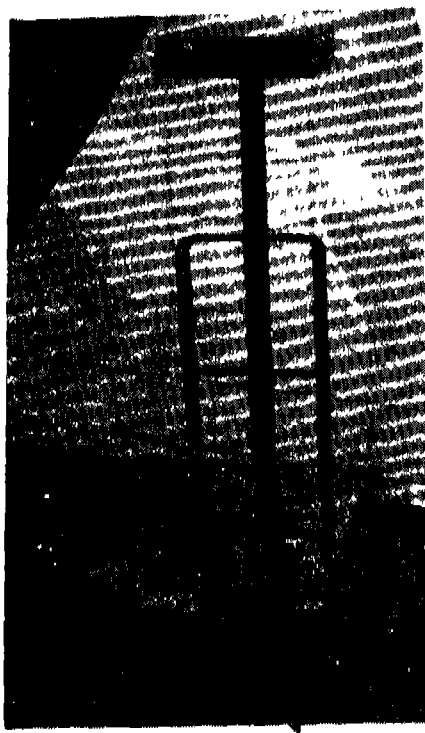
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S. O. 3140.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) belonging to Medium accuracy (Accuracy Class III) of 'CS' series with brand name 'CLASSIC' (herein referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s Classic Weighing Scale, 'Thribbhavan Nivas' R. No. 6, Opp. Elora Shopping Centre, Daftary Road, Malad (E), Mumbai-400 097 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/99;

The said model (the figure given) is non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top Type). The maximum capacity is 100 Kg and minimum capacity 200 g The value of verification scale interval (e) is 10g It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The load receptor is of rectangular section of side 600 × 550 The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result the instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of 36 section of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 50g to or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k and 5×10^k , k being positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured

[F No. WM-21(23)/2001]

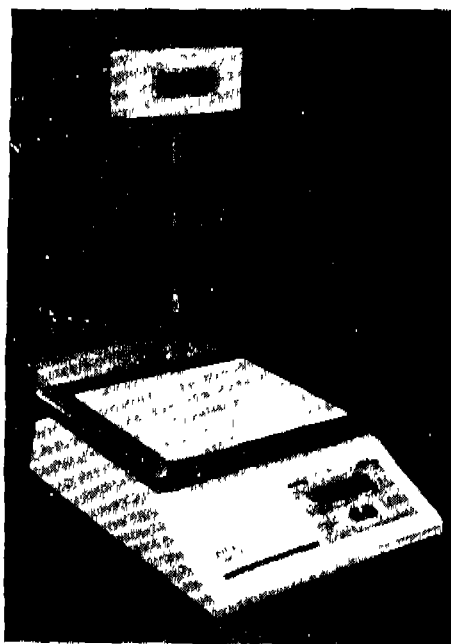
P A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3141.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा:

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स आकार कंट्रोल्स, 6, सारु भवन, 68, कोमा कोटी स्ट्रीट पश्चिमी मम्बालम, चेन्नई 600033 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "आकार टी टी" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्थचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेयल टॉप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिनके ब्रांड का नाम "एटलस" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/105 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (आकृति दी गई है) एक तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिक अधिकतम क्षमता 30 किलो ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यमापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलात्मक भारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 220 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर काम करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उम्मी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उम्मी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मिली ग्राम से 2 ग्राम के "ई" मूल्य के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में है और 5 ग्राम या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान 1×10^3 के, 2×10^3 के और 5×10^3 के हैं जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(39)/2001]

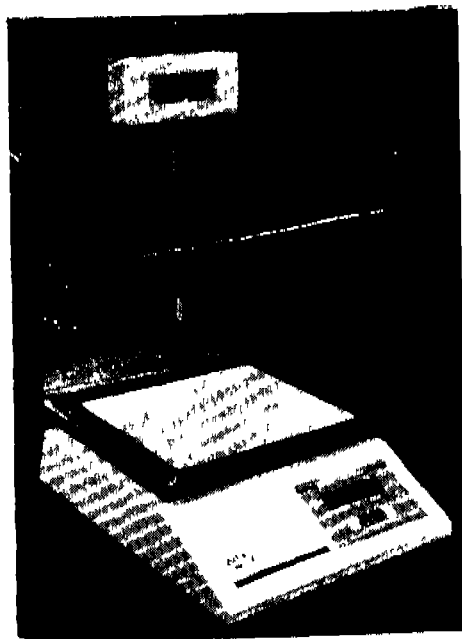
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S. O. 3141.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AKAR-TT" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "ATLAS" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s Akar Controls, 6, Saru Building, 68 Koma Koti Street, West Mambalam, Chennai-600 033 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/105.

The said model (the figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2 g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k and 5×10^k , k being positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model have been manufactured.

[F No. WM-21(39)/2001]

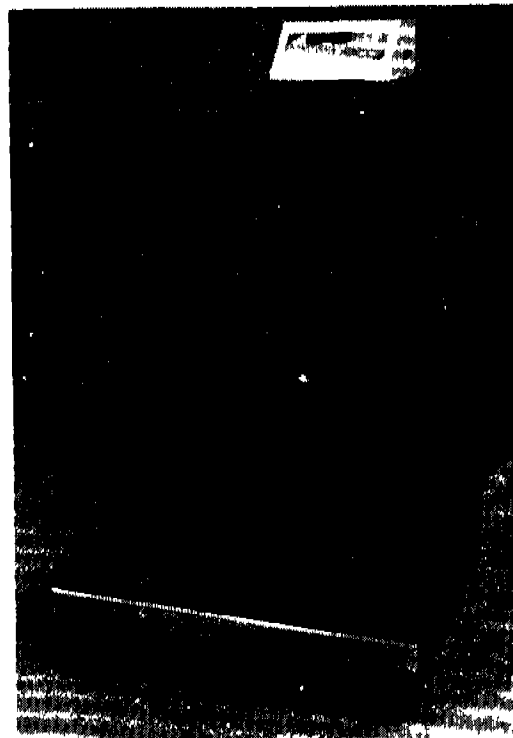
P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3142.— केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स आकार कंट्रोल्स, 6, सारु भवन, 68, कोमा कोटी स्ट्रीट पश्चिमी मम्बालम, चेन्नई-600033 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले “आकार पी एफ” शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वच्छालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एटलस” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/106 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (आकृति दी गई है) एक तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिक अधिकतम क्षमता 100 किलो ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्राम है। सत्यमापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आद्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उम्मी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता उन तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उम्मी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उम्मी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्राम या 2 ग्राम के “ई” मूल्य के लिए 500 से 10,000 और तथा जिनका “ई” मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के हैं जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(39)/2001]

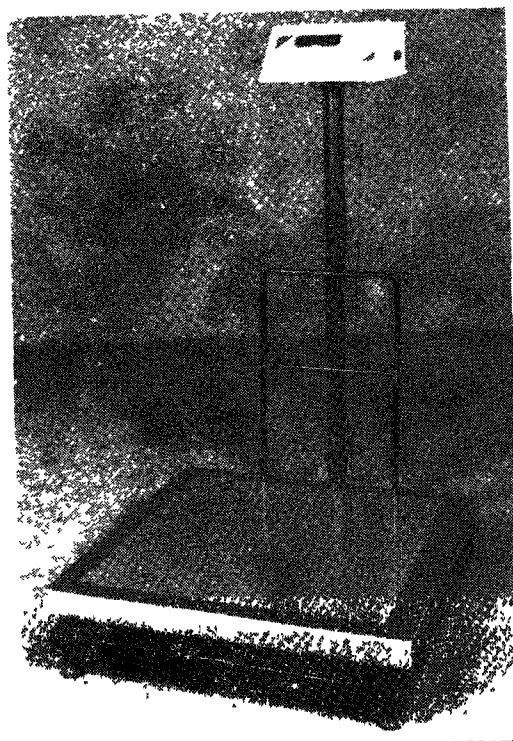
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S. O. 3142.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of “AKAR-PF” series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name “ATLAS” (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s Akar Controls, 6, Saru Building, 68 Koma Koti Street, West Mambalam, Chennai-600 033 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/106,

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 100 kg and minimum capacity of 400 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply,



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of same make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 500 to 10,000 for ‘e’ value of 5g or more and with ‘e’ value 1×10^k , 2×10^k and 5×10^k , k being positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model have been manufactured.

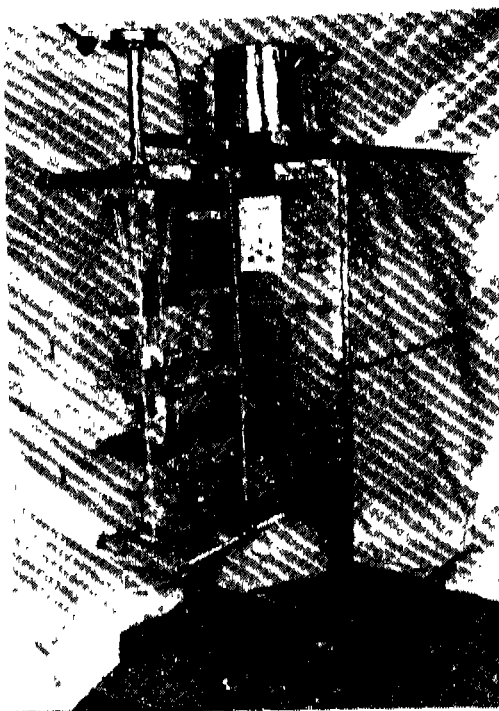
[F No WM-21(39)/2001]

P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3143.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सीलटैक इंडस्ट्रीज, 162/5, यमुना नगर बस स्टाफ के पीछे, ए पी त्रिवेणी नगर, तालवडे, पुणे-412109 द्वारा विनिर्मित "एस जी एफ" शृंखला की स्वचालित भरण मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ग्रेपिटी फिलर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/124 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति) एक स्वचालित भरण मशीन है। यह सतत शीर्ष के अधीन भार-भरण सिद्धान्त पर कार्य करती है। मशीन को 2 ग्राम से 1,000 ग्राम के बीच या समतुल्य भार की किसी रेंज में देने के लिए समायोजित किया जा सकता है। यह उत्पाद विनिर्देशों और पाउच की मात्रा पर निर्भर रहते हुए 20—30 पाउच प्रति मिनट (अधिकतम) भर सकती है। मशीन गैर-विस्कोस तरल उत्पादों जैसे दुग्ध, मक्खन दुग्ध, खनिज जल अर्क आदि भरने के लिए डिजाइन की गई है।

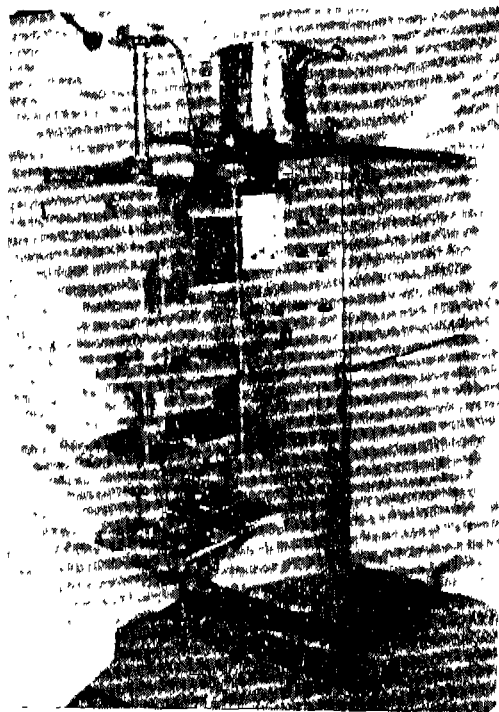
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(46)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S. O. 3143.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the automatic filling machine of 'SGF' series and with brand name "GRAVITY FILLER" (hereinafter referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s Scaltech Industries, 162/5, Behind Yamuna Nagar Bus Stop, A.P. Triveninagar, Talwade, Pune-412 109 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/124;



The said model (figure given) is an automatic filling machine. It works on the principle of gravity feed under constant head. The machine can be adjusted to deliver any range between 2g to 1000g or of equivalent volume. It can fill 20—30 pouches per minute (maximum) depending upon the product specifications and quantity of the pouch. The machine is designed to fill non-viscous liquids products such as milk, butter milk, Mineral water, arrack etc. It operates on 230 volt, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

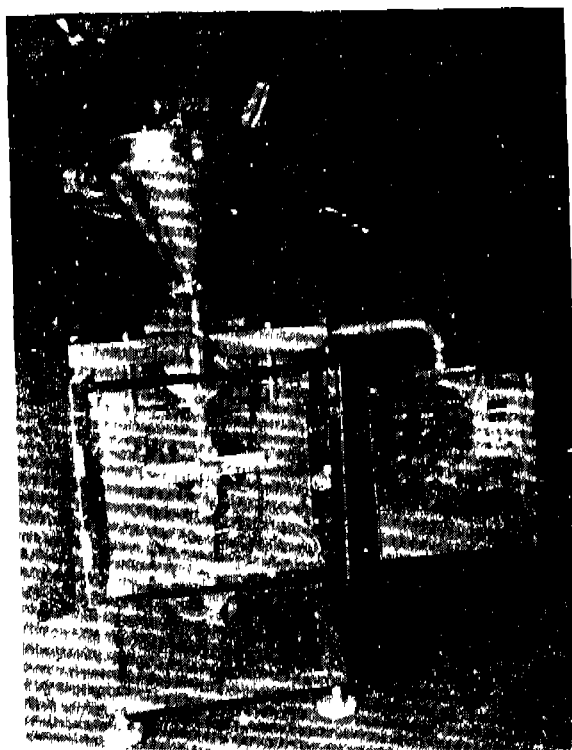
[F No. WM-21(46)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3144.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा,

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सीलटैक इंडस्ट्रीज, 162/5, यमुना नगर बस स्टाफ के पीछे, ए पी त्रिवेणी नगर, तालवडे, पुणे-412 109 द्वारा विनिर्मित "साफ" शृंखला के स्वचालित भरण मशीन (औगर फिलर प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "औगर फिलर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/125 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति) एक स्वचालित भरण मशीन (औगर फिलर) है। यह सतत शीर्ष के अधीन भार-भरण सिद्धान्त पर कार्य करती है। मशीन को 2 ग्राम से 1 000 ग्राम के बीच या आगर पेंच के स्थापित के अधीन रहते हुए समतुल्य भार की किसी रेंज में देने के लिए समायोजित किया जा सकता है। यह उत्पाद विनिर्देशों और पाउच की मात्रा पर निर्भर रहने हुए 30 पाउच प्रति मिनट (अधिकतम) भर सकती है। मशीन मुक्त रूप से प्रवाहित नहीं होने वाले उत्पादों जैसे दुग्ध चूर्ण, कॉफी चूर्ण, पिसे मसाले, मंजन, रसायन और भेषजी चूर्ण आदि भरने के लिए डिजाइन की गई है।

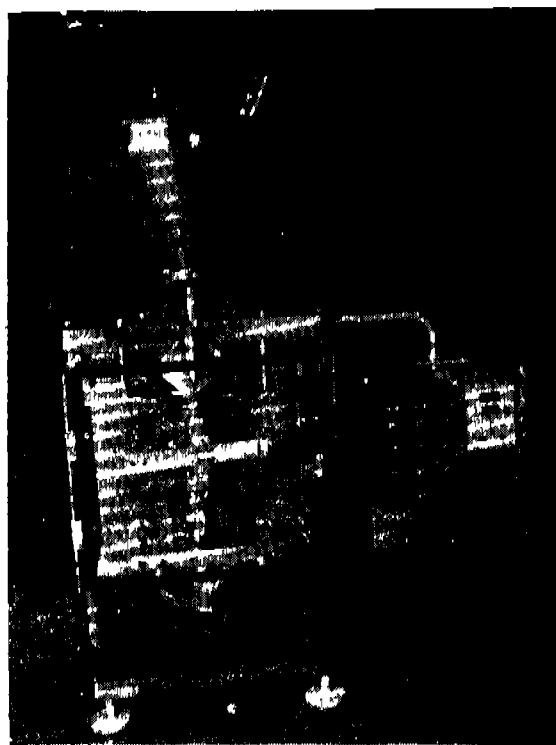
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(46)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S. O. 3144.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the automatic filling machine (Augar filler type) of 'SAF' series and with brand name "AUGAR FILLER" (hereinafter referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s. Scaltech Industries, 162/5, Behind Yamuna Nagar Bus Stop, A.P. Triveninagar, Talwade, Pune-412 109 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/125;



The said model (figure given) is an automatic filling machine (Augar filler). It works on the principle of gravity feed under constant head. The machine can be adjusted to deliver any range between 2g to 1000g or equivalent volume depending upon the diameter of Augar Screw. It can fill 30 pouches per minute (maximum) depending upon the product specifications and quantity of the pouch. The machine is designed to fill non-free flowing products such as milk powder, coffee powder, ground spices, tooth powder, chemical and Pharmaccutical powder etc. It operates on 230 volt, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

[F. No. WM-21(46)/2001]

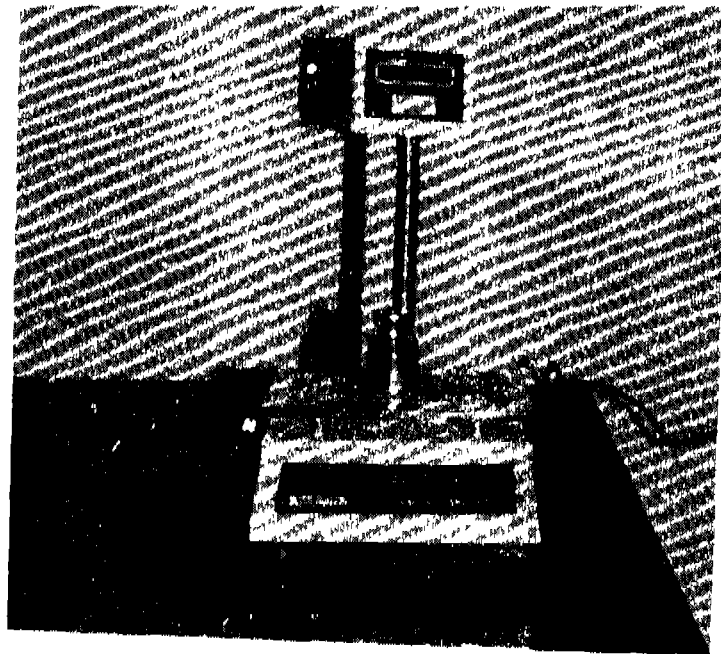
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3145.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मैक्स वेइंग सिस्टम, 10 महात्मा गांधी रोड, धिरुवनमियुर, चेन्नई-600041 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 2) वाले "मैक्स-पी डब्ल्यू टी एच" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मैक्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/113 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति) तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 12 किलोग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 1 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्त है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उम्मी श्रृंखला के उम्मी मेट्र, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उम्मी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उम्मी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. के "ई" मूल्य के लिए 100 से 1,00,000 रेंज में है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि.ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 1,00,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के हैं जिसमें "के" घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(51)/2001]

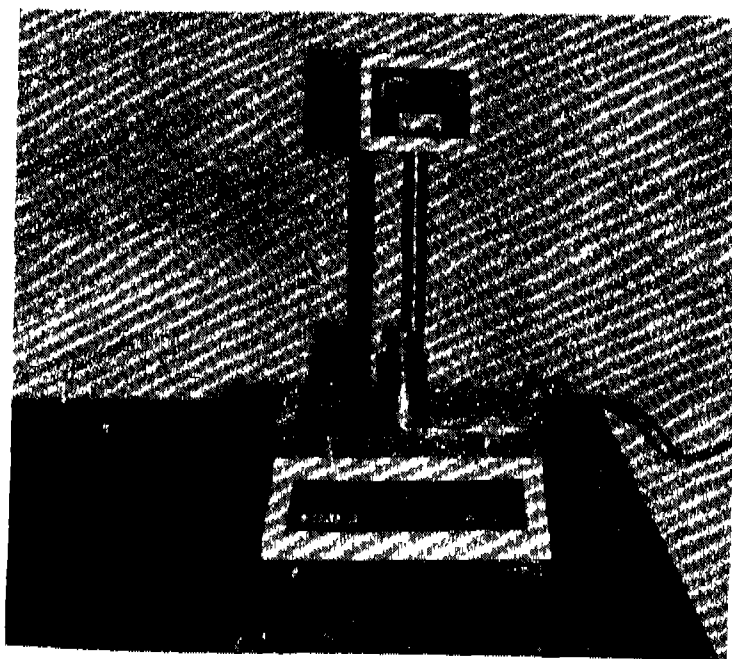
पो. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S. O. 3145.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (See figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table Top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MACS-PWTH" series of High accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "MACS" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. MACS Weighing System, 10 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Thiruvanniyur, Chennai-600 041 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/113;

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 12 kg and minimum capacity of 20 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, design, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 100 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k and 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model have been manufactured

[F No WM-21(51)/2001]

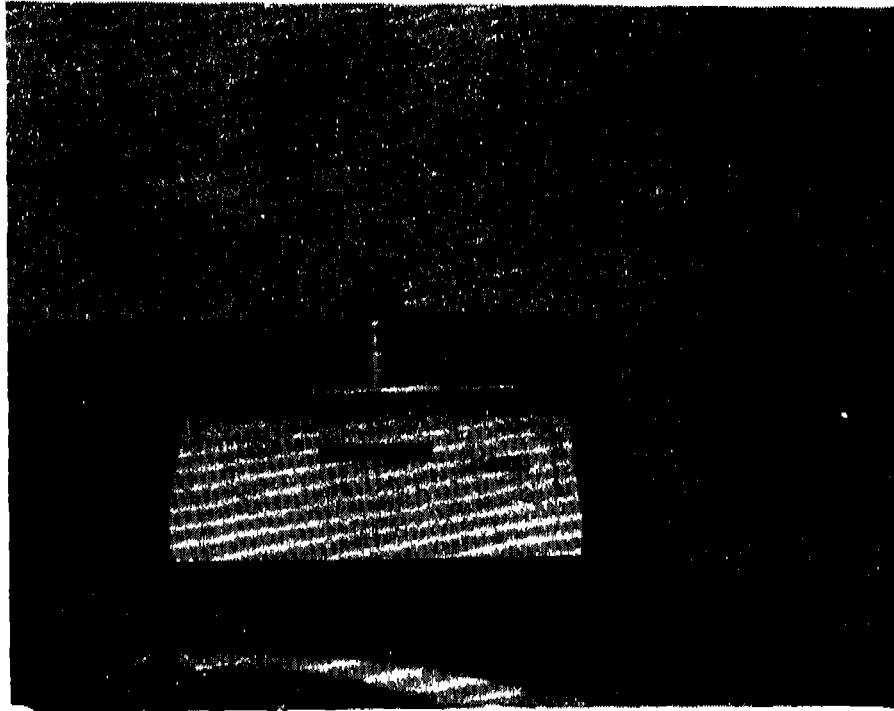
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3146.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा करता रहेगा;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मैक्स वेइंग सिस्टम, 10, महात्मा गांधी रोड, थिरुवनमियुर, चेन्नई-600041 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 2) वाले "मैक्स-पी डब्ल्यू टी एम" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मैक्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/114 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (दी गई आकृति) तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 6 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 2 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. के "ई" मूल्य के लिए 100 से 10,000 रेंज में है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के है जिसमें 'के' धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(51)/2001]

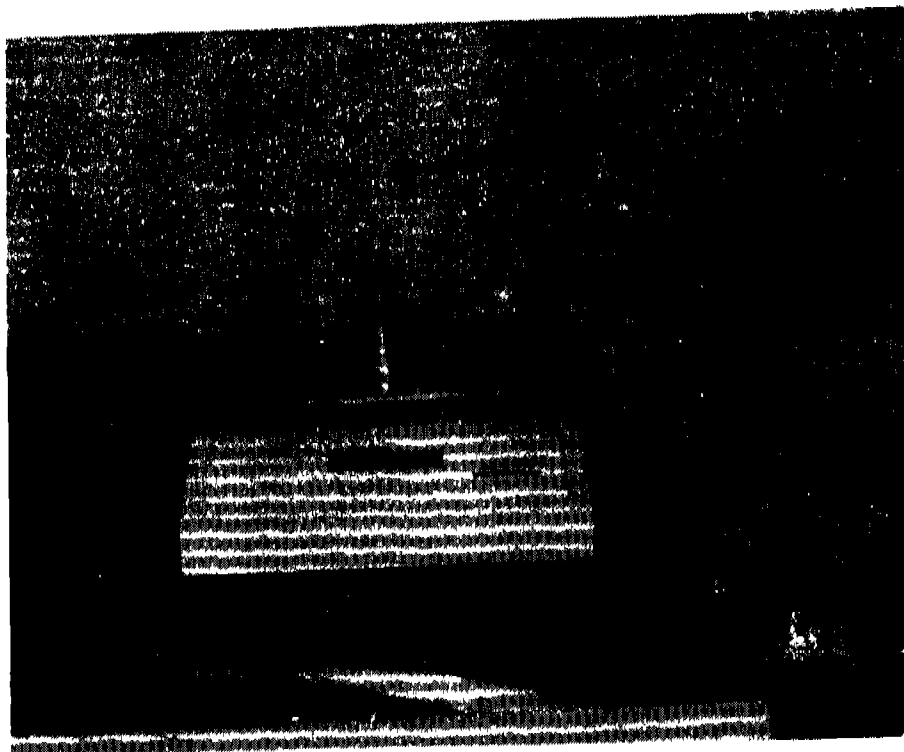
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S. O. 3146.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (Sec. figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MACS-PWTM" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "MACS" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. MACS Weighing Systems, 10, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Thiruvanniyur, Chennai-600 041 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/114;

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 6kg and minimum capacity of 40g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, design, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(51)/2001]

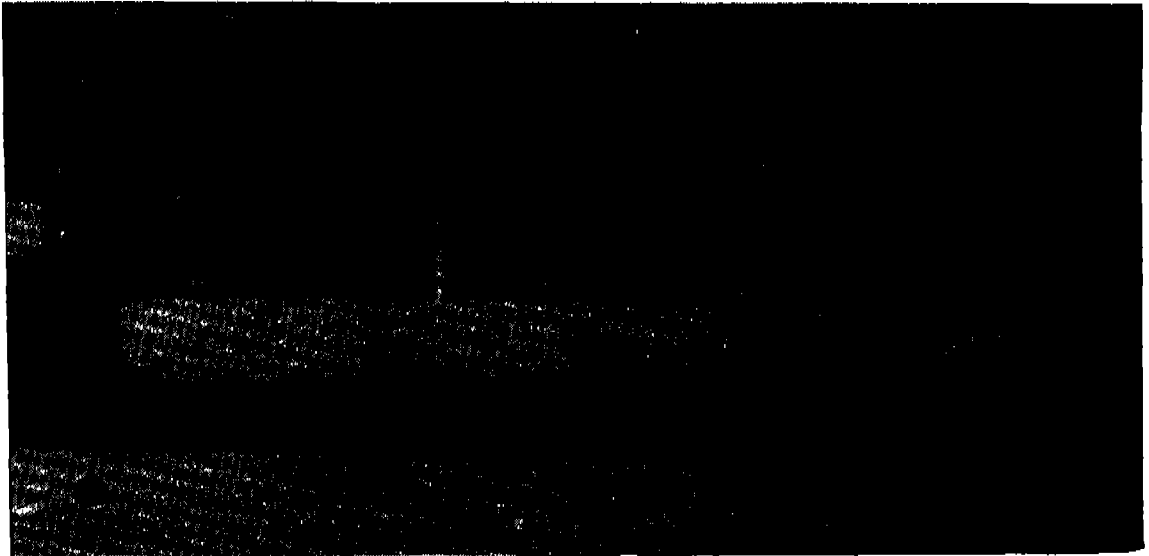
P A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3147.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मैक्स वेहिंग सिस्टम, 10, महात्मा गांधी रोड, थिरुवनमियुर, चेन्नई-600041 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 2) वाले "मैक्स-पी डब्ल्यू पी एच" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वच्छालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मैक्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/115 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (दी गई आकृति) तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 500 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमाप (ई) का मान 10 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान की रेंज में और सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि. ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(51)/2001]

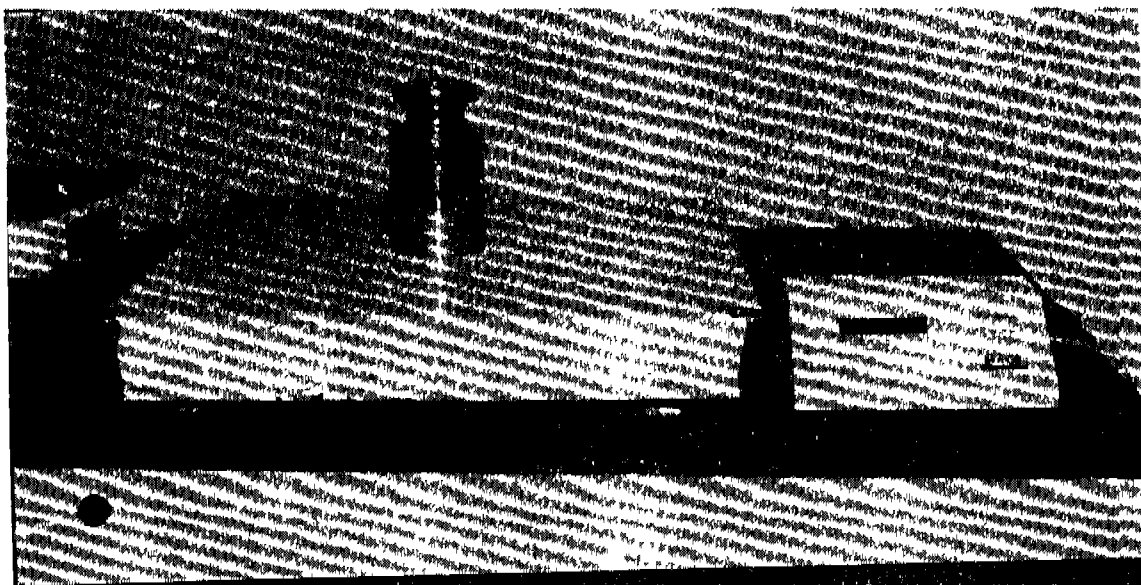
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S. O. 3147.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MACS-PWPH" series of High accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "MACS" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s MACS Weighing Systems, 10, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Thiruvannamiyur, Chennai-600 041 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/115;

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 120kg and minimum capacity of 500g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, design, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 5 tonne and with number of verification interval(n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(51)/2001]

P.A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3143. — केन्द्रीय सरकार का. विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मैक्स वेइंग सिस्टम, 10, महात्मा गांधी रोड, धिरूवनमियुर, चेन्नई-600041 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "मैक्स-पी डब्ल्यू पी एम" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मैक्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/116 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (दी गई आकृति) तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 20 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी मिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान की रेंज में और सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(51)/2001]

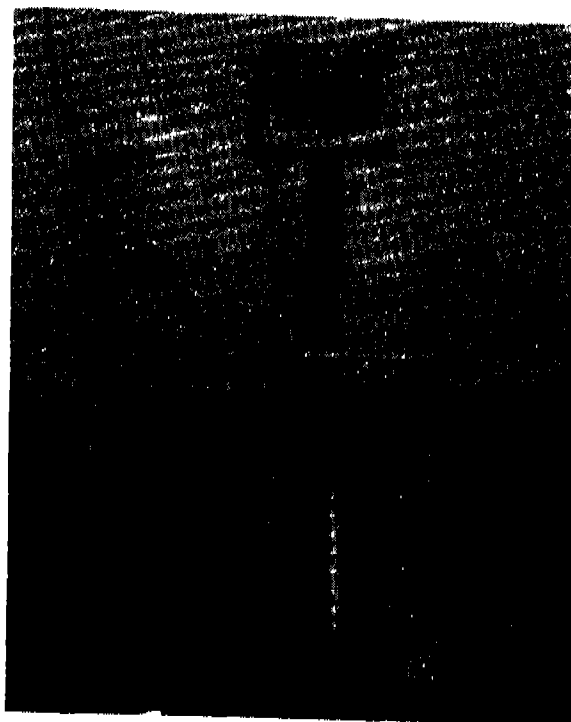
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S. O. 3148.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MACS-PWPM" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "MACS" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. MACS Weighing Systems, 10, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Thiruvannamur, Chennai-600 041 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/116;

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 60kg and minimum capacity of 400g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make design accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(51)/2001]

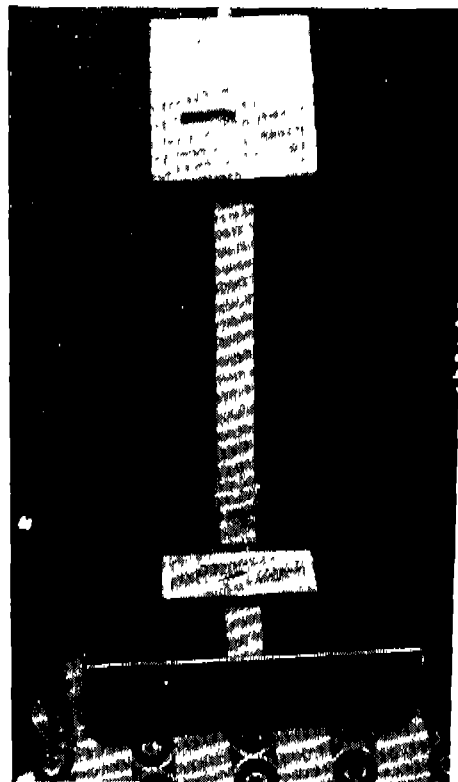
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3149.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा:

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स जरावाला डिजिटानिक्स, 33, नैनीअप्पा नाइकन स्ट्रीट, दूसरा तल, चेन्नई-600003 द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 2) वाले "जे डी जे" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "जे डी-जे" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/107 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (आकृति दी गई है) एक तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मिलीग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 1 मिलीग्राम से 50 मिलीग्राम के "ई" मूल्य के लिए 100 से 1,00,000 रेंज में और 100 मिलीग्राम या अधिक के "ई" मूल्य के लिए 5,000 से 1,00,000 की रेंज में तथा जिनका "ई" मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 के और 5×10^6 के है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(66)/2001]

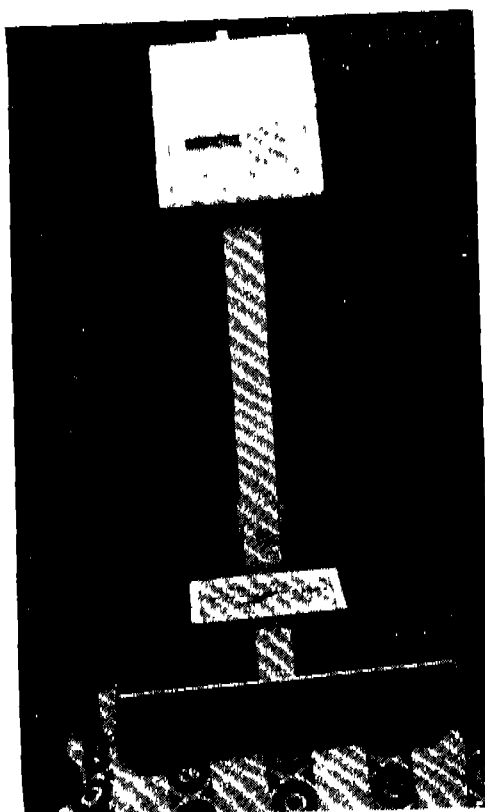
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S. O. 3149.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "JD-J" series of High accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "JD-J" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s Jarawala Digitronics, 33, Nainappa Naicken Street, IInd Floor, Chennai-600 003 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/107,

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 200g and minimum capacity of 200mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, design, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured

[F No WM-21(66)/2001]

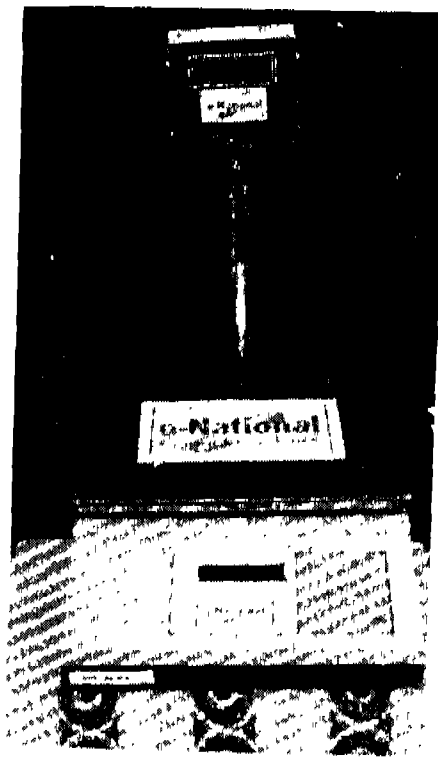
P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3150. — केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स जरावाला डिजिट्रानिक्स, 33, नैनीअप्पा नाइकन स्ट्रीट, दूसरा तल, चेन्नई-600003 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "जे डी-टी टी" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "जे डी-टी टी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/108 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (आकृति दी गई है) एक तोलन उपकरण है इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 किलोग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उमी श्रृंखला के उमी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उमी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मिलीग्राम से 2 ग्राम के "ई" मूल्य के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है और 5 ग्राम या अधिक के "ई" मूल्य के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} के, 2×10^{-6} के और 5×10^{-6} के हैं जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(66)/2001]

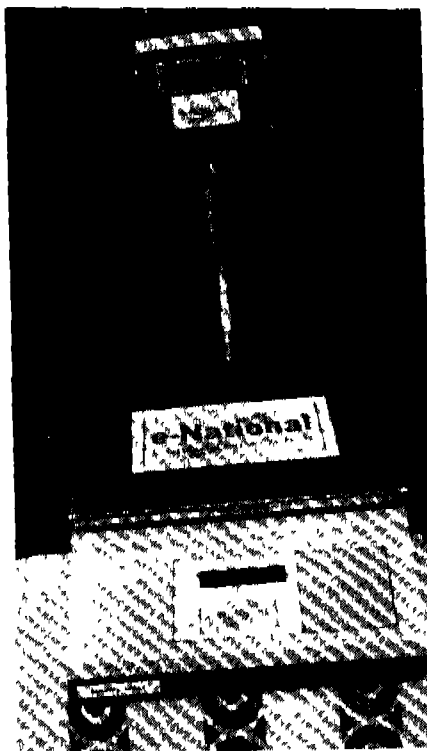
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S. O. 3150.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "JD-TT" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "JD-TT" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Jarawala Digitronics, 33, Nainiappa Naicken Street, IInd Floor, Chennai-600 003 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/108;

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, design, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2 g and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5mg or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(66)/2001]

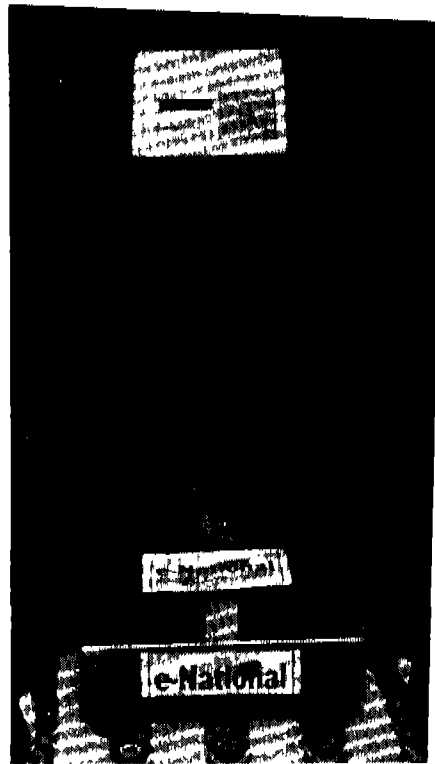
P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3151.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स जरावाला डिजिटलनिक्स, 33, नैनीअप्पा चाइकन स्ट्रीट, दूसरा तल, चेन्नई-600003 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "जे डी-पी टी" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "जे डी-पी टी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/109 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (आकृति दी गई) एक तोलन उपकरण है इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 किलोग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एम) की संख्या 5 ग्राम या अधिक में "ई" मूल्य के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के और 5×10 के है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(66)/2001]

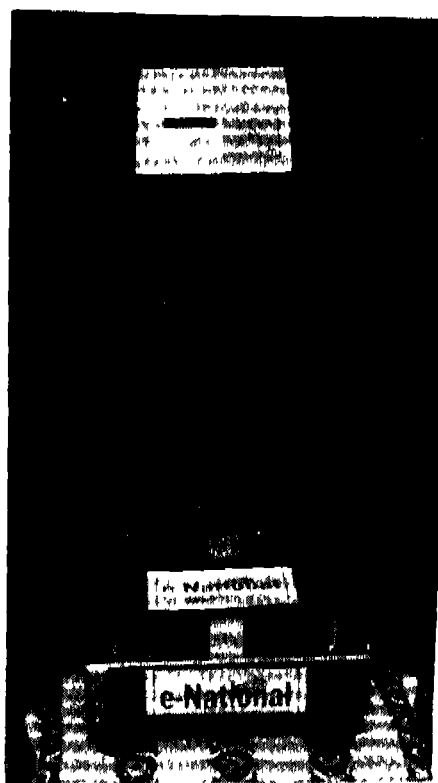
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S. O. 3151.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "JD-PT" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "JD-PT" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Jarawala Digitronics, 33, Nainiappa Naicken Street, IInd Floor, Chennai-600 003 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/109;

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 60 kg and minimum capacity of 200g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make design, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

[F No WM-21(66)/2001]

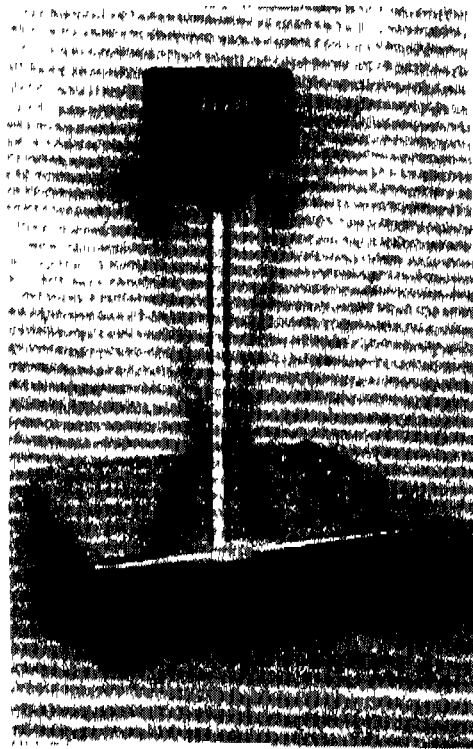
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3152.— केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स प्रिन्स वेइंग सिस्टम, 153-ए, पोडानुर मेन रोड पोडा नुर, कोयम्बदूर-641023 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "डी 023" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, इलेक्ट्रानिक अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "प्रिन्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/96 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (आकृति दी गई है) अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 किलो ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का नाम 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका निर्माण उम्मी विनिर्माता द्वारा उम्मी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उम्मी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. के "ई" मान लिए 100 से 10000 के रेंज में और 5 ग्रा. इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10000 के रेंज में है तथा जिसका "ई" मान 1×10 के, 2×10 के या 5×10 के है जो के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के गभतुरत्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(101)/2001]

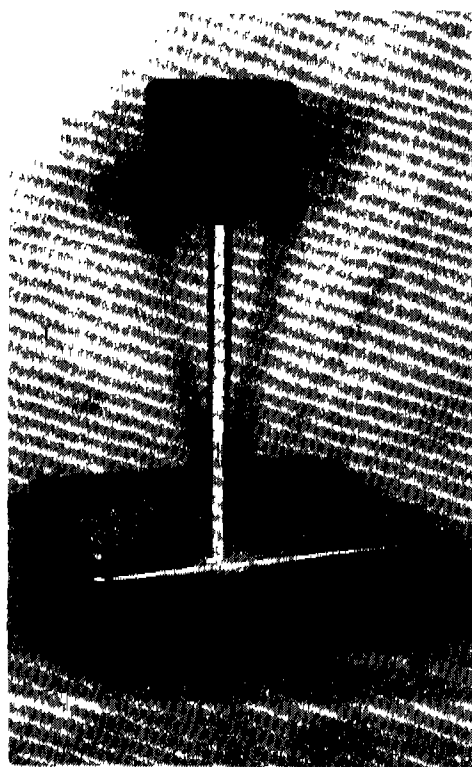
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S. O. 3152.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, that the Model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "PWS-TT" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "PRINCE" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Prince Weighing Systems, 153-A, Podanur Main Road, Podanur, Coimbatore-641 023 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/96;

The said model (figure given) is a non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 10 kg and minimum capacity of 40g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(101)/2001]

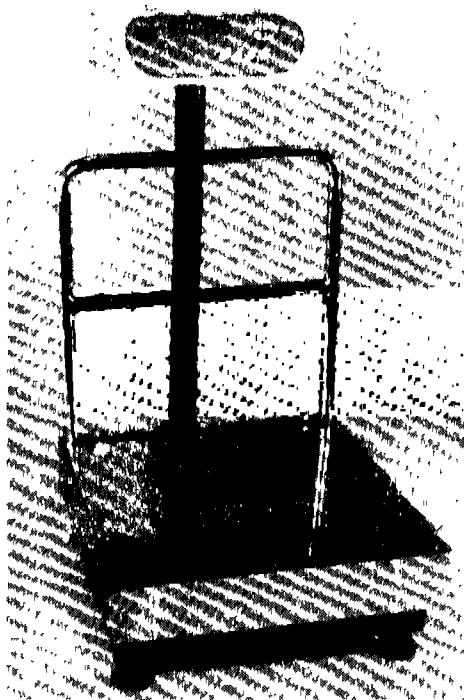
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3153.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स प्रिन्स वेइंग सिस्टम, 153-ए, पोडानुर मेन रोड, पोडानुर, कोयम्बदूर-641023 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "पी डब्ल्यू एस—पी टी" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्पृचालित, इलेक्ट्रानिक अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ग्रांड का नाम "प्रिन्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/97 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (आकृति दी गई है) तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन तक है और जिनका निर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या इससे अधिक "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10000 के रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} है जो के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एन. 21(101)/2001]

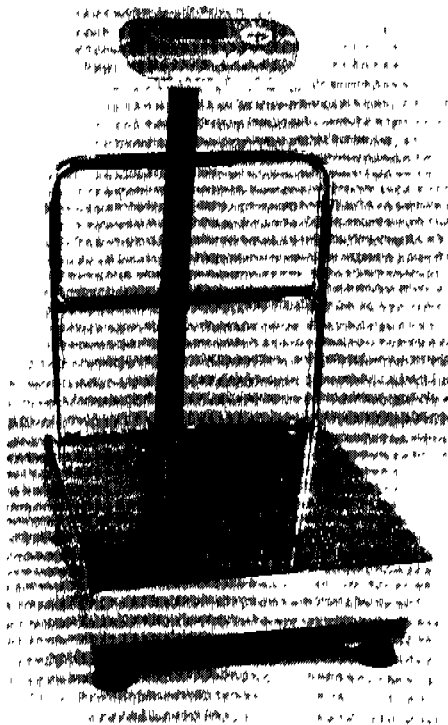
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd November, 2001

S. O. 3153.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "PWS-PT" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "PRINCE" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Prince Weighing Systems, 153-A, Podanur Main Road, Podanur, Coimbatore-641 023 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/97,

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 100 kg and minimum capacity of 400g. The verification scale interval (e) value is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply,



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

[F No WM-21(101)/2001]

P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 12 नवम्बर, 2001

अधिसूचना

का.आ. 3154.— जबकि केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड की जिला डिब्रूगढ़, असम में नामरूप इकाई को प्राकृतिक गैस की आपूर्ति के लिये दुलियाजान से नामरूप तक असम गैस कंपनी लिमिटेड दुलियाजान द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछायी जानी चाहिए।

और अतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये इसके साथ उपबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद् द्वारा घोषित करती है।

उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये आपत्ति और सुझाव संक्षम अधिकारी नामतः जिला उपायुक्त डिब्रूगढ़, असम को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकता है।

और ऐसी आपत्ति और सुझाव देने वाला हर व्यक्ति यह भी बताएगा कि क्या वह अपनी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत रूप से चाहता है अथवा किसी विधि व्यवसायी के माध्यम से।

[फा सं. ओ- 12016/1/2001/ओ.एन.जी/डी—IV]

एन. सी. जाखुप, अवर सचिव

अनुसूची

राज्य : आसाम,

जिला : डिब्रूगढ़,

मौजा : खेरमिया/पिन 21452

क्रम नं.	गाँव का नाम	पट्टा नं.	दाग नं.	क्षेत्रफल			टिप्पणी
				बिघा	कट्टा	लुमा	
01.	1 नं. चालाकाटकी गाँव	एकमुना	257	0	1	4	
		मियादी पट्टा गं. 52	254	0	2	17	
		मियादी पट्टा म. 5	259	0	3	0	
		मियादी पट्टा म. 33	261	0	2	14	
		मियादी पट्टा म. 78	262	1	0	5	
		मियादी पट्टा म. 33	263	0	0	6	
		सरकार	249	1	2	16	
		सरकार	258	0	0	9	
		कुल क्षेत्रफल		4	3	11	

क्रम नं.	गाँव का नाम	पट्टा नं.	दाग नं.	क्षेत्रफल			टिप्पणी
				विघा	कट्टा	लुसा	
02.	2 नं चालाकाटकी गाँव	सरकार	105	1	0	16	
		सरकार	29	0	1	0	
		सरकार	98	0	4	8	
		सरकार	2	0	2	4	
		कुल क्षेत्रफल		2	3	8	
03.	1 नं जागुन पथार गाँव	सरकार	73	0	2	11	
		मियादी पट्टा सं. 14	75	0	0	2	
		मियादी पट्टा सं. 2	77	1	2	7	
		मियादी पट्टा सं. 14	78	1	1	16	
		सरकार	21	3	0	12	
		सरकार	85	2	0	9	
		सरकार	99	0	0	18	
		एकड़गना	104	0	3	6	
		सरकार	94	0	2	15	
		मियादी पट्टा सं. 1	105	0	2	15	
		कुल क्षेत्रफल		10	2	11	
04.	2 नं. जागुन पथार गाँव	सरकार	38	1	3	5	
		सरकार	39	0	0	18	
		सरकार	130	0	0	9	
		मियादी पट्टा सं. 13	95	0	2	8	
		मियादी पट्टा सं. 1	129	0	0	7	
		सरकार	131	0	1	10	
		मियादी पट्टा सं. 13	132	0	2	8	
		मियादी पट्टा सं. 1	135	0	0	13	
		सरकार	136	0	1	2	
		सरकार	137	0	1	6	
		सरकार	77	0	1	5	
		सरकार	141	0	0	13	
		एकड़गना सं. 7	140	0	1	9	
		एकड़गना सं. 7	190	0	1	17	

क्रम नं.	गाँव का नाम	पट्टा नं.	दाग नं.	क्षेत्रफल			टिप्पणी
				विघा	कट्टा	लुसा	
		एकगना स. 7	191	0	0	7	
		एकगना स. 7	189	0	0	6	
		कुल क्षेत्रफल		4	3	3	
05.	हाथीगड़ ब्लोक गाँव	सरकार	26	0	2	0	
		सरकार	27	0	1	2	
		सरकार	28	0	0	18	
		सरकार	9	0	0	14	
		मियादी पट्टा सं. 3	10	0	0	18	
		सरकार	4	0	1	2	
		सरकार	11	0	1	6	
		एकसना	12	0	1	2	
		सरकार	13	0	0	16	
		सरकार	1	0	0	15	
		सरकार	54	0	3	0	
		मियादी पट्टा सं. 3	176	0	3	15	
		कुल क्षेत्रफल		3	2	8	
06.	2 नं. बोरखरेमिया गाँव (प्रथम खण्ड)	सरकार	129	0	1	12	
		एकसना	130	0	0	5	
		एकसना	131	0	0	5	
		एकसना	132	0	0	18	
		सरकार	122	1	2	10	
		एकसना	123	0	2	8	
		मियादी पट्टा सं. 19	124	0	0	4	
		सरकार	95	0	0	18	
		एकसना	106	0	4	12	
		मियादी पट्टा सं. 84	121	0	1	17	
		मियादी पट्टा सं. 51	209	0	4	12	
		मियादी पट्टा सं. 35	210	0	4	14	
		मियादी पट्टा सं. 110	213	0	0	3	
		एकसना	220	0	2	11	
		मियादी पट्टा सं. 5	221	0	1	14	
		सरकार	216	0	1	14	

क्रम नं.	गाँव का नाम	पट्टा नं.	दस्ता नं.	क्षेत्रफल			टिप्पणी
				बिघा	कट्टा	वुस	
		मियादी पट्टा सं. 34	217	0	1	13	
		गियादी पट्टा सं. 36	219	0	1	14	
		कुल क्षेत्रफल		7	4	4	
07.	निगम गाँव	मियादी पट्टा सं. 165	92	0	2	9	
		मियादी पट्टा सं. 165	94	0	1	6	
		सरकार	95	0	0	13	
		मियादी पट्टा सं. 85	101	0	0	18	
		मियादी पट्टा सं. 47	110	0	0	6	
		मियादी पट्टा सं. 165	98	0	0	9	
		कुल क्षेत्रफल		1	1	1	

Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 12th November, 2001

S.O. 3154.— WHEREAS it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest for supply of natural gas to the factory of M/s Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., Namrup unit in the District of Dibrugarh, Assam, pipeline should be laid from Duliajan to Namrup by Assam Gas Company Limited, Duliajan

AND Whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in Land described in the schedule annexed hereto.

NOW, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the said land may within 21 days from the date of this notification send objections & suggestions to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the competent authority, namely the Deputy Commissioner, Dibrugarh District, Assam.

AND every person making such objections and suggestion may also state whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner

[No O-12016/1/2001/ONG/D—IV]
N C ZAKHUP, Under Secy

SCHEDULE

State - Assam, Dist.-Dibrugarh, Mouza - Kheremia/Joulapet

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Patta No.	Dag No.	Area			Remarks
				B	K	L	
01.	1 No. Chalakataky Gaon.	Annual	257	0	1	4	
		P. P. No. 52	254	0	2	17	
		P. P. No. 5	259	0	3	0	
		P. P. No. 33	261	0	2	14	
		P. P. No. 78	262	1	0	5	
		P. P. No. 33	263	0	0	6	
		Wasteland	249	1	2	16	
		Wasteland	258	0	0	9	
		Total area		4	3	11	
02.	2 No. Chalakataky Gaon.	Wasteland	105	1	0	16	
		Wasteland	29	0	1	0	
		Wasteland	93	0	4	8	
		Wasteland	2	0	2	4	
		Total area		2	3	8	
03.	1 No. Jagun Potnar Gaon.	Wasteland	73	0	2	11	
		P. P. No. 14	75	0	0	2	
		P. P. No. 2	77	1	2	7	
		P. P. No. 14	78	1	1	16	
		Wasteland	21	3	0	12	
		Wasteland	85	2	0	9	
		Wasteland	99	0	0	18	
		Annual	104	0	3	6	
		Wasteland	94	0	2	15	
		P. P. No. 1	105	0	2	15	
		Total area		10	2	11	

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Patta No.	Dag No.	Area			Remarks		
				B	K	L			
04.	2 No. Jagun Pathar Gaon.	Wasteland	38	1	3	5			
		-do-	39	0	0	18			
		-do-	130	0	0	9			
		P. P. No. 13	95	0	2	8			
		P. P. No. 1	129	0	0	7			
		Wasteland	131	0	1	10			
		P. P. No. 13	132	0	0	8			
		P. P. No. 1	135	0	0	13			
		Wasteland	136	0	1	2			
		-do-	137	0	1	6			
		-do-	77	0	1	5			
		-do-	141	0	0	13			
		Annual No. 7	140	0	1	9			
		Annual No. 7	190	0	1	17			
		-do-	191	0	0	7			
		-do-	189	0	0	6			
		Total area		4	3	3			
05.	Hatigərħ Block Gaon.	Wasteland	26	0	2	0			
		-do-	27	0	1	2			
		-do-	28	0	0	18			
		-do-	9	0	0	14			
		P. P. No. 3	10	0	0	18			
		Wasteland	4	0	1	2			
		-do-	11	0	1	6			
		Annual	12	0	1	2			
		Wasteland	13	0	0	16			
		-do-	1	0	0	15			
		-do-	54	0	3	0			
		P. P. No. 3	176	0	3	15			
				Total area		3	2	8	

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Patta No.	Dag No.	Area			Remarks
				B	K	L	
06.	2 No. Borkheremia Gaon (1st Part)	Wasteland	129	0	1	12	
		Annual	130	0	0	5	
		-do-	131	0	0	5	
		-do-	132	0	0	18	
		Wasteland	122	1	2	10	
		Annual	123	0	2	8	
		P. P. No. 19	124	0	0	4	
		Wasteland	95	0	0	18	
		Annual	106	0	4	12	
		P. P. No. 84	121	0	1	17	
		P. P. No. 51	209	0	4	12	
		P. P. No. 35	210	0	4	14	
		P. P. No. 110	213	0	0	3	
		Annual	220	0	2	11	
		P. P. No. 5	221	0	1	14	
		Wasteland	216	0	1	14	
		P. P. No. 34	217	0	1	13	
		P. P. No. 36	219	0	1	14	
		Total area		7	4	4	
07.	Nigam Gaon.	P. P. No. 165	92	0	2	9	
		P. P. No. 165	94	0	1	6	
		Annual	95	0	0	13	
		P. P. No. 85	101	0	0	18	
		P. P. No. 47	110	0	0	6	
		P. P. No. 165	98	0	0	9	
		Total area		1	1	1	

नई दिल्ली, 12 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3155.— केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्यांक का.आ. 2571 तारीख 17 नवम्बर 2000 द्वारा पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य में हल्दिया से बिहार राज्य में बरौनी तक इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा कच्चे तेल के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन हेतु उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 08 दिसंबर, 2000 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया जाता है;

यह और कि केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाय सभी विल्लंगमों से रहित, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची					
पुलिस थाना : घाटाल	जिला : मिदनापुर		राज्य : पश्चिमी बंगाल		
गाँव	अधिकारिता सूची संख्या	प्लॉट संख्या	क्षेत्र		
			हेक्टर	आर	मेंटीआर
1	2	3	4	5	6
विस्मत दिघलिग्राम	38	8	0	0	10
		10	0	7	30
		19	0	2	60
		20	0	1	40
		50	0	3	10
		51	0	2	23
		52	0	3	29
		53	0	13	40
		70	0	0	20
		71	0	3	41
		74	0	0	84
		75	0	0	28
		77	0	1	95
		78	0	4	60
		79	0	0	81
		86	0	0	56
		87	0	7	00
		88	0	1	60
		89	0	5	20
		90	0	0	20
		1075	0	0	60
		1081	0	6	96
राहातपुर	39	40	0	3	90
		41	0	3	06
		42	0	2	74
		56	0	0	80
		58	0	1	95
		59	0	6	38
		60	0	0	46
		63	0	4	32
		64	0	7	50
		150	0	5	65
		151	0	4	87

1	2	3	4	5	6
		152	0	0	20
		323	0	2	51
		325	0	0	56
		326	0	0	20
		336	0	0	24
		351	0	1	39
		357	0	6	61
		358	0	1	65
		359	0	0	20
श्यामचक	20	41	0	13	72
		42	0	3	86
		43	0	0	46
गोविन्दपुर	19	1735	0	0	65
		1736	0	15	22
		1753	0	0	20
		1754	0	0	39
		1755	0	11	90
		1756	0	1	81
		1764	0	4	70
		1765	0	0	38
		1768	0	2	81
		1769	0	4	57
		1770	0	1	14
		1771	0	0	55
		1773	0	0	20
		1778	0	4	92
		1779	0	0	74
		1780	0	4	62
कलिशा	18	449	0	8	35
		450	0	1	67
		451	0	1	40
		454	0	3	20
		455	0	1	26
		457	0	0	20
		458	0	3	34
		459	0	0	46

1	2	3	4	5	6
		462	0	1	39
		463	0	5	75
		464	0	0	93
		465	0	1	62
		466	0	2	67
		496	0	4	10
		497	0	0	30
		498	0	0	20
		499	0	2	45
		500	0	0	58
		501	0	3	27
		502	0	3	04
		503	0	3	90
		505	0	0	20
		524	0	4	50
		780	0	5	64
		781	0	5	60
		783	0	2	23
		784	0	3	22
		785	0	0	46
		786	0	2	32
		799	0	2	23
		809	0	2	04
		810	0	1	23
		811	0	0	33
		814	0	0	97
		815	0	2	79
		816	0	3	55
		817	0	0	20
		818	0	0	74
		819	0	4	65
		856	0	1	11
		857	0	1	21
		858	0	9	80
		859	0	0	40
		860	0	0	29
		869	0	0	60
		870	0	1	80
		871	0	3	14

1	2	3	4	5	6
		873	0	2	44
		874	0	2	35
		875	0	0	20
		880	0	9	48
		881	0	7	43
		882	0	0	28
		883	0	0	26
		924	0	6	33
		926	0	0	85
		927	0	1	88
		937	0	0	30
		949	0	0	33
		950	0	0	70
इम्पाला	17	3	0	8	60
		4	0	0	20
		5	0	4	85
		6	0	7	80
		20	0	2	40
		22	0	4	40
		23	0	2	45
		24	0	3	20
		26	0	3	99
		27	0	2	60
		28	0	1	79
		30	0	0	65
		31	0	1	11
		32	0	2	00
		33	0	1	70
		34	0	0	20
		35	0	0	20
		39	0	3	30
		40	0	2	65
		44	0	2	06
		45	0	1	80
		46	0	7	80
		47	0	0	20
		60	0	7	75
		61	0	3	34

1	2	3	4	5	6
		62	0	5	01
		70	0	1	35
		71	0	2	60
		72	0	1	14
		103	0	0	20
		4022	0	5	85
		4023	0	2	11
लक्षणपुर	4	2	0	1	36
		25	0	0	20
		29	0	5	76
		30	0	1	11
		31	0	5	29
		32	0	1	30
		33	0	5	71
		34	0	3	70
		35	0	6	96
		36	0	6	54
		102	0	0	20
		103	0	21	72
		104	0	0	20
		108	0	1	02
		392	0	6	40
		393	0	3	41
		394	0	0	28
		396	0	3	85
		397	0	1	04
		398	0	4	39
		399	0	0	35
		400	0	4	04
		401	0	0	97
		402	0	8	35
		403	0	2	60
		404	0	2	25
		635	0	0	20
		643	0	5	85
		644	0	1	56
		645	0	3	32
		646	0	1	78

1	2	3	4	5	6
		647	0	0	24
		648	0	0	20
		774	0	1	11
		775	0	1	32
		776	0	0	20
		777	0	0	20
		793	0	3	90
		794	0	1	00
		795	0	9	74
		796	0	2	04
		797	0	0	20
		798	0	0	20
		799	0	0	20
		2156	0	1	85
नारायणचक	3	285	0	0	20
		292	0	0	28
		294	0	9	10
		295	0	2	32
		325	0	3	06
		331	0	1	21
		332	0	7	10
		334	0	0	97
		335	0	2	97
		336	0	2	09
		337	0	1	67
		338	0	2	78
		342	0	6	45
		343	0	5	01
		345	0	0	20
		346	0	4	50
		347	0	3	40
		348	0	3	01
		349	0	5	57
सुलतानपुर	5	4578	0	0	24
		4580	0	11	97
		4583	0	4	30
		4584	0	4	45

1	2	3	4	5	6
		4585	0	4	08
		4586	0	8	91
		4587	0	0	20
रामचन्द्रपुर	2	27	0	7	10
		32	0	0	97
		33	0	2	02
		35	0	1	25
		75	0	1	20
		104	0	2	64
		105	0	1	07
		106	0	5	57
		107	0	0	51
		108	0	4	00
		109	0	0	70
		110	0	2	40
		147	0	0	20
		148	0	3	70
		149	0	0	20
		150	0	3	48
		151	0	0	83
		153	0	4	73
		165	0	6	96
		166	0	6	96
		167	0	7	80
		168	0	4	45
		189	0	2	40
		190	0	9	75
		191	0	0	20
		200	0	9	45
		201	0	1	18
		203	0	4	00
		204	0	0	20
		205	0	8	20
		373	0	4	83
		374	0	2	06
		375	0	0	25
		560	0	1	15

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1	2	3	4	5	6
वृन्दीवनचक्र	35	86	0	00	51
		93	0	00	18
		94	0	01	30
		95	0	09	68
		97	0	06	96
		98	0	00	39
		103	0	00	40
		104	0	05	43
		105	0	00	30
		111	0	09	10
		119	0	02	16
		120	0	08	50
		121	0	03	57
		122	0	02	83
		128	0	00	20
		370	0	01	50
		120/594	0	01	00
अयोध्याकुण्डं	36	44	0	03	70
		103	0	00	37
		104	0	07	52
		105	0	08	63
		106	0	02	74
		112	0	02	23
		113	0	02	37
		194	0	00	20
		195	0	13	30
		197	0	00	56
		199	0	01	34
		200	0	02	25
		201	0	04	69
		202	0	00	20
		211	0	01	81
		215	0	02	69
		216	0	02	67
		228	0	02	54
		230	0	08	96
		231	0	02	02
		232	0	00	20

1	2	3	4	5	6
		234	0	02	37
		235	0	07	40
		236	0	00	24
		293	0	00	20
		294	0	06	87
		295	0	11	52
		296	0	00	20
		303	0	08	50
		304	0	00	98
		327	0	01	28
		329	0	06	30
		335	0	40	10
		355	0	02	97
		370	0	10	30
		373	0	00	21
		518	0	07	99
		519	0	10	12
		520	0	09	42
		538	0	03	76
		539	0	00	20
		540	0	02	93
		541	0	06	27
		542	0	08	73
दिघाग्राम	37	1	0	07	11
		2	0	01	16
		5	0	06	45
		6	0	01	88
		7	0	00	28
		8	0	04	46
		56	0	00	64
		64	0	00	28
		69	0	00	20
		70	0	00	20
		71	0	02	09
		80	0	01	95
		81	0	05	01
		82	0	01	39
		83	0	01	11

1	2	3	4	5	6
		84	0	08	64
		87	0	00	20
		88	0	01	81
		89	0	02	37
		90	0	00	97
		99	0	00	20
		101	0	01	63
		102	0	02	09
		103	0	00	20
		105	0	00	21
		106	0	03	51
		153	0	02	97
		154	0	12	98
		170	0	01	81
		171	0	06	27
		313	0	00	20
		314	0	05	00
		315	0	03	62
		316	0	00	20
		327	0	01	45
		328	0	04	24
		329	0	08	36
		367	0	04	18
		368	0	00	84
		369	0	01	97
		370	0	02	55
		371	0	00	59
		372	0	4	65
		373	0	00	58
		374	0	00	51
		376	0	04	25
		383	0	00	20
		384	0	00	42
		3830	0	00	20
		3835	0	02	00
		3869	0	00	92
		3871	0	06	60
		3872	0	02	32
		3873	0	05	57

1	2	3	4	5	6
		3874	0	00	20
		3875	0	05	02
		3876	0	01	59
		3880	0	00	20
		3881	0	04	52
		3882	0	01	32
		3884	0	02	28
		3945	0	00	20
		3946	0	01	86
		3947	0	05	98
		3948	0	00	20
		3959	0	0	50
		3960	0	00	20
		3962	0	00	71
		3963	0	01	97
		3964	0	01	80
		3965	0	03	92
		3968	0	8	05
		3969	0	00	17
		3970	0	02	80
		3971	0	05	10
		3972	0	02	45
अराजीकृष्णबाटि	40	1	0	01	67
		2	0	01	95
		3	0	01	95
		4	0	04	71
		73	0	00	30
		77	0	02	51
		78	0	02	88
		79	0	03	49
		81	0	00	28
		89	0	00	20
		90	0	00	21
		100	0	01	25
		101	0	02	37
		102	0	03	14
		106	0	05	01
		107	0	03	20

1	2	3	4	5	6
		108	0	00	65
		109	0	00	84
		110	0	00	46
		111	0	02	78
		112	0	00	85
		126	0	02	65
		127	0	02	78
		128	0	00	30
		130	0	03	69
		131	0	05	29
		133	0	00	20
		172	0	01	56
		174	0	00	20
		175	0	01	39
		176	0	00	97
		264	0	00	20
		265	0	00	31
		266	0	1	23
		271	0	00	20
		272	0	00	84
		273	0	01	38
		274	0	04	04
		275	0	00	17
		277	0	00	20
		278	0	01	48
		279	0	02	16
		295	0	01	14
		296	0	00	58
		297	0	00	20
		298	0	02	09
		299	0	02	96
		300	0	04	04
		301	0	00	28
		349	0	01	78
		352	0	00	35
		353	0	00	55
		421	0	00	20
		436	0	00	55
		449	0	03	76

1	2	3	4	5	6
		460	0	01	39
		467	0	02	92
		468	0	03	90
		469	0	02	69
		474	0	00	58
		481	0	07	57
		482	0	03	62
		79/435	0	00	20
रथीपुर	60	545	0	00	92
		562	0	03	39
		563	0	04	11
		565	0	11	07
		566	0	00	20
		608	0	15	14
		615	0	02	78
		616	0	04	68
		617	0	00	62
		618	0	00	27
		621	0	14	45
		627	0	05	01
		628	0	07	24
		632	0	05	43
		633	0	00	29
		634	0	07	80
		635	0	02	27
		636	0	00	20
		637	0	00	20
		665	0	10	76
		701	0	05	62
		721	0	01	62
		724	0	02	13
		725	0	00	20
		726	0	01	04
		727	0	00	24
		762	0	03	20
		763	0	09	75
		799	0	01	44

1	2	3	4	5	6
ठाकुरानीषक	61	215	0	14	88
		216	0	05	20
		221	0	02	50
		230	0	30	20
		241	0	07	52
		242	0	07	80
		250	0	11	14
		261	0	14	44
		262	0	00	20
		269	0	09	96
		270	0	06	68
		280	0	12	44
		281	0	04	23
		282	0	00	26
		295	0	20	45
डान्डीपुर	62	2494	0	03	04
		2810	0	03	41
		2811	0	2	46
		2814	0	02	39
		2856	0	06	13
		3113	0	02	57
		3114	0	14	48
		3119	0	05	57
		3126	0	01	62
		3127	0	01	04
		3128	0	03	34
		3134	0	05	24
		3136	0	07	06
		3138	0	00	33
		3140	0	02	01
		3144	0	05	60
		3145	0	04	96
		3146	0	01	28
		3152	0	01	28
		3156	0	16	18
		3158	0	02	20
		3159	0	05	40
		3165	0	01	95

1	2	3	4	5	6
		3166	0	8	10
		3167	0	07	91
		3168	0	00	48
		3460	0	06	96
		3461	0	04	73
		3462	0	02	41
		3463	0	01	19
		3464	0	02	09
		3467	0	02	32
		3473	0	02	78
		3476	0	01	43
		3478	0	01	11
		3481	0	00	23
		3483	0	08	70
		3488	0	01	74
		3490	0	00	27
		3491	0	05	15
		3492	0	01	16
		3493	0	02	15
		3494	0	00	55
		3495	0	03	20
		3497	0	00	20
		3498	0	06	64
		3499	0	00	33
		3507	0	04	59
		3508	0	01	53
		3509	0	0	45
		3511	0	00	20
		3513	0	07	24
		3572	0	05	57
		3579	0	01	63
		3608	0	02	22
श्यामसुन्दरपुर	63	2547	0	01	16
		2548	0	01	45
		2550	0	03	90
		2551	0	03	90
		2553	0	0	30
		2554	0	02	41

1	2	3	4	5	6
		2555	0	01	39
		2557	0	03	79
		2558	0	05	57
		2568	0	01	00
		2569	0	02	79
		2570	0	02	96
		2571	0	05	85
		2572	0	08	91
		2573	0	06	68
		2575	0	06	80
		2579	0	06	13
		2580	0	06	41
		2581	0	06	41
		2582	0	1	25
		2775	0	01	48
		3108	0	1	76
		3109	0	8	18
		3111	0	4	73
		3112	0	5	57
		3117	0	0	30
		3121	0	18	19
		3124	0	0	83
		3148	0	14	49
		3149	0	01	11
		3151	0	01	30
		3426	0	01	15
		3451	0	00	70

[फा. सं. अर-21013/46, 2000 अ. अर-1]

एम्. चन्द्रशेखर, अ. सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th November, 2001

S.O. 3155.— Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 2571 dated the 17th November, 2000, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transport of crude oil from Haldia in the State of West Bengal to Barauni in the State of Bihar, by Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas, the copies of the said gazette notification were made available to the public on 08th December, 2000;

And Whereas, the Competent Authority in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, has submitted his report to the Central Government;

And Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report, is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule to this notification are hereby acquired;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances

Schedule					
Police Station : Ghatal		District : Midnapur		State : West Bengal	
Village	Jurisdiction	Plot.	Area		
	List No.	No.	Hectares	Ares	Centiares
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kismat Dirghalgram	38	8	0	0	10
		10	0	7	30
		19	0	2	60
		20	0	1	40
		50	0	3	10
		51	0	2	23
		52	0	3	29
		53	0	13	40
		70	0	0	20
		71	0	3	41
		74	0	0	84
		75	0	0	28
		77	0	1	95
		78	0	4	60
		79	0	0	81
		86	0	0	56
		87	0	7	00
		88	0	1	60
		89	0	5	20
		90	0	0	20
		1075	0	0	60
		1081	0	6	96
Rahatpur	39	40	0	3	90
		41	0	3	06
		42	0	2	74
		56	0	0	80
		58	0	1	95
		59	0	6	38
		60	0	0	46
		63	0	4	32
		64	0	7	50
		150	0	5	65
		151	0	4	87

1	2	3	4	5	6
		152	0	0	20
		323	0	2	51
		325	0	0	56
		326	0	0	20
		336	0	0	24
		351	0	1	39
		357	0	6	61
		358	0	1	65
		359	0	0	20
Shyamchak	20	41	0	13	72
		42	0	3	86
		43	0	0	46
Gobindapur	19	1735	0	0	65
		1736	0	15	22
		1753	0	0	20
		1754	0	0	39
		1755	0	11	90
		1756	0	1	81
		1764	0	4	70
		1765	0	0	38
		1768	0	2	81
		1769	0	4	57
		1770	0	1	14
		1771	0	0	55
		1773	0	0	20
		1778	0	4	92
		1779	0	0	74
		1780	0	4	62
Kalisa	18	449	0	8	35
		450	0	1	67
		451	0	1	40
		454	0	3	20
		455	0	1	26
		457	0	0	20
		458	0	3	34
		459	0	0	46

1	2	3	4	5	6
		462	0	1	39
		463	0	5	75
		464	0	0	93
		465	0	1	62
		466	0	2	67
		496	0	4	10
		497	0	0	30
		498	0	0	20
		499	0	2	45
		500	0	0	58
		501	0	3	27
		502	0	3	04
		503	0	3	90
		505	0	0	20
		524	0	4	50
		780	0	5	64
		781	0	5	60
		783	0	2	23
		784	0	3	22
		785	0	0	46
		786	0	2	32
		799	0	2	23
		809	0	2	04
		810	0	1	23
		811	0	0	33
		814	0	0	97
		815	0	2	79
		816	0	3	55
		817	0	0	20
		818	0	0	74
		819	0	4	65
		856	0	1	11
		857	0	1	21
		858	0	9	80
		859	0	0	40
		860	0	0	29
		869	0	0	60
		870	0	1	80
		871	0	3	14

1	2	3	4	5	6
		873	0	2	44
		874	0	2	35
		875	0	0	20
		880	0	9	48
		881	0	7	43
		882	0	0	28
		883	0	0	26
		924	0	6	33
		926	0	0	85
		927	0	1	88
		937	0	0	30
		949	0	0	33
		950	0	0	70
Irpala	17	3	0	8	60
		4	0	0	20
		5	0	4	85
		6	0	7	80
		20	0	2	40
		22	0	4	40
		23	0	2	45
		24	0	3	20
		26	0	3	99
		27	0	2	60
		28	0	1	79
		30	0	0	65
		31	0	1	11
		32	0	2	00
		33	0	1	70
		34	0	0	20
		35	0	0	20
		39	0	3	30
		40	0	2	65
		44	0	2	06
		45	0	1	80
		46	0	7	80
		47	0	0	20
		60	0	7	75
		61	0	3	34

1	2	3	4	5	6
		62	0	5	01
		70	0	1	35
		71	0	2	60
		72	0	1	14
		103	0	0	20
		4022	0	5	85
		4023	0	2	11
Lakshanpur	4	2	0	1	36
		25	0	0	20
		29	0	5	76
		30	0	1	11
		31	0	5	29
		32	0	1	30
		33	0	5	71
		34	0	3	70
		35	0	6	96
		36	0	6	54
		102	0	0	20
		103	0	21	72
		104	0	0	20
		108	0	1	02
		392	0	6	40
		393	0	3	41
		394	0	0	28
		396	0	3	85
		397	0	1	04
		398	0	4	39
		399	0	0	35
		400	0	4	04
		401	0	0	97
		402	0	8	35
		403	0	2	60
		404	0	2	25
		635	0	0	20
		643	0	5	85
		644	0	1	56
		645	0	3	32
		646	0	1	78

1	2	3	4	5	6
		647	0	0	24
		648	0	0	20
		774	0	1	11
		775	0	1	32
		776	0	0	20
		777	0	0	20
		793	0	3	90
		794	0	1	00
		795	0	9	74
		796	0	2	04
		797	0	0	20
		798	0	0	20
		799	0	0	20
		2156	0	1	85
Narayanchak	3	285	0	0	20
		292	0	0	28
		294	0	9	10
		295	0	2	32
		325	0	3	06
		331	0	1	21
		332	0	7	10
		334	0	0	97
		335	0	2	97
		336	0	2	09
		337	0	1	67
		338	0	2	78
		342	0	6	45
		343	0	5	01
		345	0	0	20
		346	0	4	50
		347	0	3	40
		348	0	3	01
		349	0	5	57
Sultanpur	5	4578	0	0	24
		4580	0	11	97
		4583	0	4	30
		4584	0	4	45

1	2	3	4	5	6
		4585	0	4	08
		4586	0	8	91
		4587	0	0	20
Ramchandrapur	2	27	0	7	10
		32	0	0	97
		33	0	2	02
		35	0	1	25
		75	0	1	20
		104	0	2	64
		105	0	1	07
		106	0	5	57
		107	0	0	51
		108	0	4	00
		109	0	0	70
		110	0	2	40
		147	0	0	20
		148	0	3	70
		149	0	0	20
		150	0	3	48
		151	0	0	83
		153	0	4	73
		165	0	6	96
		166	0	6	96
		167	0	7	80
		168	0	4	45
		189	0	2	40
		190	0	9	75
		191	0	0	20
		200	0	9	45
		201	0	1	18
		203	0	4	00
		204	0	0	20
		205	0	8	20
		373	0	4	83
		374	0	2	06
		375	0	0	25
		560	0	1	15

1	2	3	4	5	6
Brindabanchak	35	86	0	00	51
		93	0	00	18
		94	0	01	30
		95	0	09	68
		97	0	06	96
		98	0	00	39
		103	0	00	40
		104	0	05	43
		105	0	00	30
		111	0	09	10
		119	0	02	16
		120	0	08	50
		121	0	03	57
		122	0	02	83
		128	0	00	20
		370	0	01	50
		120/594	0	01	00
Ajodhyakundu	36	44	0	03	70
		103	0	00	37
		104	0	07	52
		105	0	08	63
		106	0	02	74
		112	0	02	23
		113	0	02	37
		194	0	00	20
		195	0	13	30
		197	0	00	56
		199	0	01	34
		200	0	02	25
		201	0	04	69
		202	0	00	20
		211	0	01	81
		215	0	02	69
		216	0	02	67
		228	0	02	54
		230	0	08	96
		231	0	02	02
		232	0	00	20

1	2	3	4	5	6
		234	0	02	37
		235	0	07	40
		236	0	00	24
		293	0	00	20
		294	0	06	87
		295	0	11	52
		296	0	00	20
		303	0	08	50
		304	0	00	98
		327	0	01	28
		329	0	06	30
		335	0	40	10
		355	0	02	97
		370	0	10	30
		373	0	00	21
		518	0	07	99
		519	0	10	12
		520	0	09	42
		538	0	03	76
		539	0	00	20
		540	0	02	93
		541	0	06	27
		~42	0	08	73
Dirghagram	37	1	0	07	11
		2	0	01	16
		5	0	06	45
		6	0	01	88
		7	0	00	28
		8	0	04	46
		56	0	00	64
		64	0	00	28
		69	0	00	20
		70	0	00	20
		71	0	02	09
		80	0	01	95
		81	0	05	01
		82	0	01	39
		83	0	01	11

1	2	3	4	5	6
		84	0	08	64
		87	0	00	20
		88	0	01	81
		89	0	02	37
		90	0	00	97
		99	0	00	20
		101	0	01	63
		102	0	02	09
		103	0	00	20
		105	0	00	21
		106	0	03	51
		153	0	02	97
		154	0	12	98
		170	0	01	81
		171	0	06	27
		313	0	00	20
		314	0	05	00
		315	0	03	62
		316	0	00	20
		327	0	01	45
		328	0	04	24
		329	0	08	36
		367	0	04	18
		368	0	00	84
		369	0	01	97
		370	0	02	55
		371	0	00	59
		372	0	4	65
		373	0	00	58
		374	0	00	51
		376	0	04	25
		383	0	00	20
		384	0	00	42
		3830	0	00	20
		3835	0	02	00
		3869	0	00	92
		3871	0	06	60
		3872	0	02	32
		3873	0	05	57

1	2	3	4	5	6
		3874	0	00	20
		3875	0	05	02
		3876	0	01	59
		3880	0	00	20
		3881	0	04	52
		3882	0	01	32
		3884	0	02	28
		3945	0	00	20
		3946	0	01	86
		3947	0	05	98
		3948	0	00	20
		3959	0	0	50
		3960	0	00	20
		3962	0	00	71
		3963	0	01	97
		3964	0	01	80
		3965	0	03	92
		3968	0	8	05
		3969	0	00	17
		3970	0	02	80
		3971	0	05	10
		3972	0	02	45
Araji Krishna Bati	40	1	0	01	67
		2	0	01	95
		3	0	01	95
		4	0	04	71
		73	0	00	30
		77	0	02	51
		78	0	02	88
		79	0	03	49
		81	0	00	28
		89	0	00	20
		90	0	00	21
		100	0	01	25
		101	0	02	37
		102	0	03	14
		106	0	05	01
		107	0	03	20

1	2	3	4	5	6
		108	0	00	65
		109	0	00	84
		110	0	00	46
		111	0	02	78
		112	0	00	85
		126	0	02	65
		127	0	02	78
		128	0	00	30
		130	0	03	69
		131	0	05	29
		133	0	00	20
		172	0	01	56
		174	0	00	20
		175	0	01	39
		176	0	00	97
		264	0	00	20
		265	0	00	31
		266	0	1	23
		271	0	00	20
		272	0	00	84
		273	0	01	38
		274	0	04	04
		275	0	00	17
		277	0	00	20
		278	0	01	48
		279	0	02	16
		295	0	01	14
		296	0	00	58
		297	0	00	20
		298	0	02	09
		299	0	02	96
		300	0	04	04
		301	0	00	28
		349	0	01	78
		352	0	00	35
		353	0	00	55
		421	0	00	20
		436	0	00	55
		449	0	03	76

1	2	3	4	5	6
		460	0	01	39
		467	0	02	92
		468	0	03	90
		469	0	02	69
		474	0	00	58
		481	0	07	57
		482	0	03	62
		79/435	0	00	20
Rathipur	60	545	0	00	92
		562	0	03	39
		563	0	04	11
		565	0	11	07
		566	0	00	20
		608	0	15	14
		615	0	02	78
		616	0	04	68
		617	0	00	62
		618	0	00	27
		621	0	14	45
		627	0	05	01
		628	0	07	24
		632	0	05	43
		633	0	00	29
		634	0	07	80
		635	0	02	27
		636	0	00	20
		637	0	00	20
		665	0	10	76
		701	0	05	62
		721	0	01	62
		724	0	02	13
		725	0	00	20
		726	0	01	04
		727	0	00	24
		762	0	03	20
		763	0	09	75
		799	0	01	44

1	2	3	4	5	6
Thakuranichak	61	215	0	14	88
		216	0	05	20
		221	0	02	50
		230	0	30	20
		241	0	07	52
		242	0	07	80
		250	0	11	14
		261	0	14	44
		262	0	00	20
		269	0	09	96
		270	0	06	68
		280	0	12	44
		281	0	04	23
		282	0	00	26
		295	0	20	45
Dandipur	62	2494	0	03	04
		2810	0	03	41
		2811	0	2	46
		2814	0	02	39
		2856	0	06	13
		3113	0	02	57
		3114	0	14	48
		3119	0	05	57
		3126	0	01	62
		3127	0	01	04
		3128	0	03	34
		3134	0	05	24
		3136	0	07	06
		3138	0	00	33
		3140	0	02	01
		3144	0	05	60
		3145	0	04	96
		3146	0	01	28
		3152	0	01	28
		3156	0	16	18
		3158	0	02	20
		3159	0	05	40
		3165	0	01	95

1	2	3	4	5	6
		3166	0	8	10
		3167	0	07	91
		3168	0	00	48
		3460	0	06	96
		3461	0	04	73
		3462	0	02	41
		3463	0	01	19
		3464	0	02	09
		3467	0	02	32
		3473	0	02	78
		3476	0	01	43
		3478	0	01	11
		3481	0	00	23
		3483	0	08	70
		3488	0	01	74
		3490	0	00	27
		3491	0	05	15
		3492	0	01	16
		3493	0	02	15
		3494	0	00	55
		3495	0	03	20
		3497	0	00	20
		3498	0	06	64
		3499	0	00	33
		3507	0	04	59
		3508	0	01	53
		3509	0	0	45
		3511	0	00	20
		3513	0	07	24
		3572	0	05	57
		3579	0	01	63
		3608	0	02	22
Shyamsundarpur	63	2547	0	01	16
		2548	0	01	45
		2550	0	03	90
		2551	0	03	90
		2553	0	0	30
		2554	0	02	41

1	2	3	4	5	6
		2555	0	01	39
		2557	0	03	79
		2558	0	05	57
		2568	0	01	00
		2569	0	02	79
		2570	0	02	96
		2571	0	05	85
		2572	0	08	91
		2573	0	06	68
		2575	0	06	80
		2579	0	06	13
		2580	0	06	41
		2581	0	06	41
		2582	0	1	25
		2775	0	01	48
		3108	0	1	76
		3109	0	8	18
		3111	0	4	73
		3112	0	5	57
		3117	0	0	30
		3121	0	18	19
		3124	0	0	83
		3148	0	14	49
		3149	0	01	11
		3151	0	01	30
		3426	0	01	15
		3451	0	00	70

[No. R-31015/46/2000-OR-I]
S CHANDRA SEKHAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3156.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में मुन्द्रा पत्तन स्थित अपरिष्कृत तेल संस्थापन (सी.ओ.टी.) से मुन्द्रा-भटिंडा पाइपलाइन से होकर पंजाब राज्य में भटिंडा तक अपरिष्कृत तेल के परिवहन के लिए एक पाइपलाइन गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड (हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड की समनुषंगी) द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है और जिसमें पाइपलाइन बिछाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिनों के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में श्री ए. आर. चौधरी, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुन्द्रा-भटिंडा अपरिष्कृत तेल पाइपलाइन, पंजाब रिफाइनरी परियोजना, गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड (हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड की समनुषंगी), एल.पी.जी. बॉटलिंग प्लांट, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, भगत की कोठी, जोधपुर 342005 को आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील: जोधपुर

जिला: जोधपुर

राज्य: राजस्थान

गाँव का नाम	सर्वेक्षण नं.	हिस्सा क्रमांक	ROU क्षेत्रफल	
			बिया	बिस्वा
1	2	3	4	
रोहिला कलां	389		1	00
	390		0	18
	393		0	03
	392		1	12
	402		1	01
	403		1	00
	405		1	10
	406		0	01
	408		1	00
	409		0	02
	421		1	08
	426		1	03
	429		1	06
	431		0	02
	428		0	18
	432		1	03
	433		0	01
	376	1; नाला सरकारी भूमि	1	02
	368		0	01
	363	गोचर सरकारी भूमि	2	04
	371		0	04
	372		0	01
	372	1; कार्ट ट्रैक सा.नि. बि.	0	03
	374		0	03
	375		2	10
	244	नाला सरकारी भूमि	0	05
	375	1	0	01
	235		0	01
	237		1	00
	238		1	04
	239		0	16
	240		1	01
रोहिला खुर्द	87		0	10
	93		3	19
	92		0	01
	91		0	09

तहसील: जोधपुर

ज़िला: जोधपुर

राज्य: राजस्थान

गाँव का नाम	सर्वेक्षण नं.	हिस्सा क्रमांक	ROU क्षेत्रफल	
			बिघा	विस्या
1	2	3	4	
रोहिला खुर्द (ज़ारी)	94	कार्ट ट्रैक सरकारी भूमि	0	02
	96		1	04
	97		2	15
	99		0	06
	102		1	18
	103		0	01
	127	कार्ट ट्रैक सरकारी भूमि	0	03
	159		5	09
	161		0	07
	160		2	00
	155		3	01
	150		1	05
	152		0	01
	151		1	19
	147		3	09
	157		2	14
मोकलावास	157	1	1	16
	157	2	1	00
	169		3	08
	168		1	12
	181		0	02
	182		2	05
	183		1	08
	184		1	05
	185		0	17
	189		1	01
	188		1	02
	188	मिन	2	08
	227		0	15
	228		2	03
	229		1	15
	230		0	02
	224		1	17
	224	1	1	02
	302		1	10
	223		0	19
	56		1	11
	55		0	07

तहसील: जोधपुर		जिला: जोधपुर	राज्य: राजस्थान	
गाँव का नाम	सर्वेक्षण नं	हिस्सा क्रमांक	ROU क्षेत्रफल	
			बिघा	बिस्वा
1	2	3	4	
मोकलावास (जारी)	53	नाला सरकारी भूमि	0	07
	46	3	1	18
	46	4	1	10
	46	5 ; गाँवचर सरकारी भूमि	2	06
	339	1	0	18
	341		2	04
	342		1	05
	381		0	04
	381	1	2	01
	380		1	02
	380	1	0	02
	378		0	01
	379		2	19
	392		0	07
	391		1	06
	394		1	19
	398		1	14
	397		0	18
	435		0	10
	399		0	13
	402	नाला सरकारी भूमि	0	17
	404		0	01
	403	कार्ट ट्रैक सरकारी भूमि	0	15
	425		0	08
	426		2	12
जाखडों की ढाणी	265	सरकारी भूमि	0	02
	266	1	0	02
	264		2	09
	264	1	0	07
	270	सरकारी भूमि	2	01
नाखवा खींचवयान	263	कार्ट ट्रैक सरकारी भूमि	0	06
	5		1	14
	4	सरकारी भूमि	9	03
	6		0	01
	1	सरकारी भूमि	2	08
	22	सरकारी भूमि	3	03
	58		3	09
	57		1	10

तहसील: जोधपुर

ज़िला: जोधपुर

राज्य: राजस्थान

गाँव का नाम	सर्वेक्षण नं.	हिस्सा क्रमांक	ROU क्षेत्रफल	
			बिघा	बिसवा
1	2	3	4	
नारवा खींचियान (जारी)	56		3	14
	42	सरकारी भूमि	4	16
	43		1	01
	40		3	02
	95	रोड सरकारी भूमि (सा.नि.वि.)	0	04
	113		1	16
	100		3	02
	100	1	0	07
	100	2	0	16
	101		0	18
	102		3	18
इन्द्रोका	210		3	09
	212		5	01
	218		3	19
	219		3	12
	221		3	02
	200	सरकारी भूमि	3	07
	346	174	0	02
	366	201	0	02
	173		2	02
	173	1/1 ; कार्ट ट्रैक सरकारी भूमि	0	01
	173	1/2 .	5	05
	173	1/3	2	03
	172		1	17
	172	1 ; कार्ट ट्रैक सरकारी भूमि	0	01
माणार्ड	171	4	2	18
	7		0	07
	6	कार्ट ट्रैक सरकारी भूमि	0	01
	5	1	1	07
	5		4	01
	4	1	4	08
	246	3	1	19
	247	3	1	16
	248	3	1	17
	44		5	19
	46		1	14
	46	1	1	11
	46	2	1	10

तहसील: जोधपुर		जिला: जोधपुर	राज्य: राजस्थान	
गाँव का नाम	सर्वेक्षण नं.	हिस्सा क्रमांक	ROU क्षेत्रफल	
			बिघा	बिस्वा
1	2	3	4	
माण्डाई	46	3	0	15
	46	4 रोड सरकारी भूमि	0	02
	58	रोड सरकारी भूमि	0	03
	48	1	0	09
	48		1	12
	48	3 गै. मु. सड़क सा.नि.वि.	0	13
	49		6	19
	51		0	09
	59	कार्ट ट्रैक सरकारी भूमि	0	04
	50		1	13
	181	रास्ता सरकारी भूमि	0	04
	187		1	17

[फा. सं. आर-31015/20/2001-ओ.आर-II]

हरीश कुमार, अधर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th November, 2001

S.O. 3156.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of crude oil from Crude Oil Terminal (COT) at Mundra Port in the State of Gujarat to Bhatinda in the State of Punjab, through Mundra - Bhatinda pipeline, a pipeline should be laid by Guru Gobind Singh Refineries Limited (A subsidiary of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited);

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user (ROU) in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein ;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty- one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri A.R. CHAUDHARY, Competent Authority, Mundra - Bhatinda Crude Oil Pipeline, Punjab Refinery Project, Guru Gobind Singh Refineries Limited (A subsidiary of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited), L.P.G. Bottling Plant, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Bhagal Ki Kothi, Jodhpur 342005.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Jodhpur		District : Jodhpur		State : Rajasthan	
Name of Village	Survey No.	Part If Any		ROU Area	
				Biga	Biswa
1	2	3		4	
ROHILA KALAN	389			1	00
	390			0	18
	393			0	03
	392			1	12
	402			1	01
	403			1	00
	405			1	10
	406			0	01
	408			1	00
	409			0	02
	421			1	08
	426			1	03
	429			1	06
	431			0	02
	428			0	18
	432			1	03
	433			0	01
	376	1	Nala G.L	1	02
	368			0	01
	363	Gouchar G L		2	04
	371			0	04
	372			0	01
	372	1;	Asphalted Road G L P.W.D	0	03
	374			0	03
	375			2	10
	244	Nala G.L.		0	05
	375	1		0	01
	235			0	01
	237			1	00
	238			1	04
	239			0	16
	240			1	01
ROHILA KHURD	87			0	10
	93			3	19
	92			0	01
	91			0	09
	94	Cart Track G.L		0	02

Tehsil : Jodhpur		District : Jodhpur		State : Rajasthan	
Name of Village	Survey No	Part of Any		RDU Area	
				Biga	Biswa
1	2	3		4	
ROHILA KHURD (Contd.)	96			1	04
	97			2	15
	99			0	06
	102			1	18
	103			0	01
	127	Cart Track G L		0	03
	159			5	09
	161			0	07
	160			2	00
	155			3	01
	150			1	05
	152			0	01
	151			1	19
	147			3	09
MOKLAWAS	157			2	14
	157	1		1	16
	157	2		1	00
	169			3	08
	168			1	12
	181			0	02
	182			2	05
	183			1	08
	184			1	05
	185			0	17
	189			1	01
	188			1	02
	188	Min		2	08
	227			0	15
	228			2	03
	229			1	15
	230			0	02
	224			1	17
	224	1		1	02
	302			1	10
	223			0	19
	56			1	11
	55			0	07
	53	Naja G.L.		0	07
	46	3		1	18
	46	4		1	10

Tehsil : Jodhpur		District : Jodhpur		State : Rajasthan	
Name of Village	Survey No	Part If Any	ROU Area		
			Biga	Biswa	
1	2	3	4		
MOKLAWAS (Contd.)	46	5 , Gouchar G L	2	06	
	339	1	0	18	
	341		2	04	
	342		1	05	
	381		0	04	
	381	1	2	01	
	380		1	02	
	380	1	0	02	
	378		0	01	
	379		2	19	
	392		0	07	
	391		1	06	
	394		1	19	
	398		1	14	
	397		0	18	
	435		0	10	
	399		0	13	
	402	Nala G.L.	0	17	
	404		0	01	
	403	Cart Track G L	0	15	
	425		0	08	
	426		2	12	
	Jakharon ki Dhani	265	G.L.	0	02
		266	1	0	02
		264		2	09
		264	1	0	07
		270	G.L.	2	01
Narwa Khichiyan	263	Cart Track G L	0	06	
	5		1	14	
	4	G.L	9	03	
	6		0	01	
	1	G.L.	2	08	
	22	G.L.	3	03	
	58		3	09	
	57		1	10	
	56		3	14	
	42	G.L.	4	16	
	43		1	01	
	40		3	02	
	95	Road G.L. P W D	0	04	

Tehsil : Jodhpur		District : Jodhpur		State : Rajasthan	
Name of Village	Survey No.	Part If Any		ROU Area	
				Biga	Biswa
1	2	3		4	
Narwa Khichiyan (Contd.)	113			1	16
	100			3	02
	100	1		0	07
	100	2		0	16
	101			0	18
	102			3	18
	210			3	09
	212			5	01
	218			3	19
	219			3	12
INDROKA	221			3	02
	200	G.L.		3	07
	346	174		0	02
	366	201		0	02
	173			2	02
	173	1/1 ; Cart track G.L.		0	01
	173	1/2		5	05
	173	1/3		2	03
	172			1	17
	172	1 ; Cart Track G.L.		0	01
MANAI	171	4		2	18
	7			0	07
	6	Cart Track G.L.		0	01
	5	1		1	07
	5			4	01
	4	1		4	08
	246	3		1	19
	247	3		1	16
	248	3		1	17
	44			5	19
	46			1	14
	46	1		1	11
	46	2		1	10
	46	3		0	15
	46	4 ; Road G.L.		0	02
	58	Road G.L.		0	03
	48	1		0	09
	48			1	12
	48	3 Road G.L. P.W.D.		0	13
	49			6	19

Tehsil : Jodhpur		District : Jodhpur	State : Rajasthan	
Name of Village	Survey No	Part if Any	ROU Area	
			Biga	Biswa
1	2	3	4	
MANAI	51		0	09
(Contd.)	59	Cart Track G L	0	04
	50		1	13
	181	Cart Track G L	0	04
	187		1	17

[No. R-31015/20/2001-OR-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 नवम्बर, 2001

क्रा.आ. 3157.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोक हित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में विरमागाम से हरियाणा राज्य में पानीपत तक राजस्थान राज्य में चाकसू से होती हुई कच्चे तेल के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा “सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमागाम-चाकसू, चाकसू-पानीपत व चाकसू-मथुरा सेक्शनों के संवर्द्धन” के कार्यान्वयन हेतु एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है और जिसमें पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करना आवश्यक है;

अतः अध, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) का धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि से हितबद्ध है उस तारीख से जिसको, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में श्री सुनील शर्मा, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन (संवर्द्धन) परियोजना, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, 33, मुक्तानन्द नगर, गोपालपुरा बाई पास के निकट, जयपुर (राजस्थान) को भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील: आमेर

जिला: जयपुर

राज्य: राजस्थान

गौव का नाम	खसरा संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5
आमेर	8701	0	04	84
	8703	0	01	80
	8719	0	03	52
	8718	0	02	09
	8717	0	03	55
	8707	0	00	84
	8708	0	00	82
	8716	0	03	86
	8711	0	02	86
	8713	0	00	20
	8712	0	02	53
	8730	0	05	78
	8732	0	07	46
	8733	0	00	56
	8750	0	00	20
	8749	0	07	36
	8755	0	01	87
	8746	0	02	64
	8756	0	01	56
	8689	0	02	64
	8688	0	02	81
	8687	0	03	08
	8769	0	04	46
	8775	0	02	20
	8772	0	02	75
	8773	0	05	50
	8778	0	01	87
	8668	0	01	43
	8780	0	11	82
	8781	0	06	84
	8782	0	04	14
	8783	0	04	05
	8784	0	04	41
	8785	0	09	46
	8786	0	01	07
	8630	0	07	29

1	2	3	4	5
	8631	0	00	30
	8629	0	11	45
	8616/8988	0	01	94
	8616	0	13	62
	8615	0	04	49
	8580	0	03	27
	8611	0	15	71
	8612	0	00	20
	8610	0	05	36
	8609	0	00	90
	8608	0	05	40
	8601	0	05	74
	8602	0	11	07
	8592	0	08	55
	8319	0	13	56
	8318	0	00	71
	8257	0	30	51
	8255	0	09	81
	8254/9149	0	08	64
	8250	0	11	88
	8249	0	09	09
	8173	0	03	78
	8199	0	07	61
	8208	0	01	08
	8206	0	11	09
	8205	0	03	32
	8209	0	00	20
	8204	0	03	78
	8675	0	00	31
	8674	0	09	48
	8673	0	00	94
	8677	0	00	59
	8678	0	11	44
	7729	0	23	40
	7724	0	00	20
	7731/9184	0	03	15
	7721	0	06	45
	7722	0	00	20
	7720	0	09	45
	7719	0	00	27
	7715	0	00	20
	7712	0	00	58
	7713	0	06	40
	7714	0	08	45
	7707	0	00	43
	7706	0	07	02

1	2	3	4	5
	7693	0	13	88
	7694	0	00	20
	7692	0	07	98
	7690	0	03	16
	7671	0	01	39
	7669	0	00	88
	7670	0	01	62
	7664	0	01	13
	7665	0	01	50
	7666	0	01	82
	7456	0	04	68
	7457	0	02	70
	7458	0	04	24
	7630	0	01	03
	7632	0	08	86
	7841/9280	0	31	74
	7841/9280/9318	0	06	33
	2961	0	01	71
	2962	0	05	56
	2964	0	01	38
	2716	0	09	24
	2719	0	02	20
	2727	0	14	36
	2728	0	01	02
	2725	0	01	21
नांगल सुसायतान	1303	0	09	41
	1216/1393	0	03	08
	1216	0	04	41
	1213/1390	0	02	92
	1213	0	04	41
	1208/1387	0	02	59
	1208	0	06	16
	1208	0	08	20
	1208/1384	0	00	77
	1204	0	06	93
	1203	0	02	97
	854	0	14	13
	863	0	06	03
	805	0	05	58
	791	0	01	65
	803	0	03	08
	801	0	03	52
	800	0	02	86
	799	0	02	75
	760	0	00	49

1	2	3	4	5
	759	0	04	54
	758	0	01	68
	746	0	01	00
	744	0	09	65
	745	0	02	97
	743	0	04	86
	742	0	06	78
	740	0	00	20
कुक्स	1734	0	03	47
	1701	0	00	55
	1700	0	03	91
	1702	0	00	49
	1699	0	04	70
	1697	0	02	09
	1693	0	03	41
	1692	0	02	64
	1691	0	01	78
	1690	0	01	78
	1689	0	07	02
	1526	0	00	20
	1524	0	24	20
	1524/2275	0	00	77
	1391/2401	0	00	77
	1414	0	03	93
	1415	0	07	17
	1416	0	03	08
	1417	0	02	77
	1417/2383	0	00	20
	1412	0	00	76
	1411	0	04	38
	1418	0	04	58
	1230	0	02	70
	1419	0	01	33
	1229	0	08	68
	1228	0	06	14
	1227	0	05	25
	1226	0	00	84
	1225	0	00	77
	1223	0	06	26
	1222	0	06	99
	1104	0	06	00
	1105	0	04	61
	1106	0	01	97
	1108	0	01	65
	1107	0	05	37

1	2	3	4	5
	1109	0	00	40
	1093	0	00	20
	1092	0	02	27
	1091	0	08	16
	1090	0	02	72
	1089	0	02	64
	876	0	04	46
	869	0	00	22
	868	0	00	20
	867	0	07	87
	865	0	00	38
	866/2342	0	03	30
	863	0	04	95
	862	0	01	11
	855	0	00	58
	856	0	01	00
	854	0	03	04
	864	0	03	48
	849	0	04	46
	844	0	04	04
	843	0	00	20
खोरामीणा	1917	0	00	60
	1916	0	05	02
	1914	0	08	93
	1913	0	02	67
	1912	0	00	20
	1725	0	04	87
	1519	0	02	82
	1518	0	03	06
	1520	0	00	34
	1515	0	01	90
	1522	0	04	31
	1523	0	00	20
	1535	0	03	33
	1534	0	05	85
	1483	0	02	28
	1488	0	11	85
	1487	0	00	20
	1486	0	09	70
	1480	0	00	20
	1455	0	02	20
	1456	0	01	76
	1451	0	01	32
	1461	0	03	30
	1464	0	02	92

1	2	3	4	5
	1465	0	00	20
	1467	0	00	20
	1416	0	02	86
	1415	0	03	58
	1414	0	05	66
	1412	0	03	35
	1411	0	00	46
	1336	0	03	23
	1337	0	03	09
	1335	0	00	66
	1342	0	01	29
	1343	0	06	99
	1362	0	01	31
	1361	0	03	29
	1360	0	02	27
	1359	0	02	29
	1213	0	02	79
	1215	0	02	85
	1218	0	03	46
	1219	0	02	13
	1173	0	00	32
	1174	0	01	40
	1170	0	02	15
	1169	0	02	87
	1167	0	03	63
	1166	0	02	41
	1165	0	04	66
	1164	0	02	49
	1163	0	02	60
	1141	0	03	93
	1142	0	02	51
	1148	0	02	02
	422	0	02	01
	416	0	03	71
	417	0	08	83
	418	0	04	50
	419	0	04	68
	384 विम	0	05	73
	293	0	00	20
	294	0	02	09
	296	0	05	24
	383	0	00	26
	299	0	08	54
	300	0	04	80
	311	0	10	46
	380	0	00	20

1	2	3	4	5
	375	0	05	83
	312	0	01	21
	374	0	08	57
	343	0	14	75
	341	0	00	20
	342	0	03	14
	340	0	04	23
	336	0	04	59
	335	0	04	77
	330	0	04	23
	329	0	01	07
	40/2186	0	00	25
	41	0	10	00
	44	0	04	34
	43	0	05	66
	46	0	04	09
	47	0	03	26
	31	0	06	00
	28	0	14	69
	55	0	00	20
	25	0	10	27
	21	0	04	33
	22	0	03	51
	16	0	00	48
	23	0	09	19
वृण्ड	267/1403	0	02	41
	267	0	02	46
	266	0	04	31
	260	0	02	21
	262	0	06	31
	263	0	05	36
	264	0	05	36
	288	0	00	20
	291	0	00	28
	289	0	08	93
	285	0	02	07
	313	0	04	52
	314	0	06	12
	326	0	05	49
	327	0	05	61
	550	0	07	91
	552	0	04	56
	539	0	00	26
	538	0	00	20
	553	0	00	50

1	2	3	4	5
	554	0	04	13
	555	0	02	88
	535	0	04	10
	534	0	03	36
	448	0	07	41
	501	0	02	40
	502	0	01	90
	490	0	02	68
	489	0	00	90
	488	0	02	80
	402	0	00	91
	403	0	00	99
	487	0	02	30
	405	0	00	20
	404	0	02	05
	457	0	02	20
	456	0	02	30
	414	0	01	92
	455	0	00	20
	416	0	00	20
	415	0	00	93
	418	0	00	20
	417	0	01	66
	421	0	03	79
	422	0	02	22
	423	0	02	16
	433	0	00	20
	424	0	02	61
	425	0	01	58
लबाना	1881	0	00	55
	1878	0	07	71
	1870	0	01	11
	1879	0	07	38
	1880	0	00	48
	1868	0	00	45
	1867	0	02	64
	1865	0	02	46
	1864	0	01	39
	1856	0	00	20
	1855	0	04	15
	1854	0	02	49
	1853	0	00	81
	1845	0	03	37
	1844	0	00	47
	1842	0	04	37

1	2	3	4	5
	1841	0	04	42
	1836	0	05	39
	1835	0	05	52
	1812	0	04	90
	1811	0	04	72
	1810	0	04	27
	1809	0	05	38
	1788	0	03	03
	1789	0	03	08
	1790	0	05	43
	1759	0	06	94
	1760	0	02	54
	1763	0	03	74
	1745	0	04	63
	1746	0	06	61
	1723	0	03	30
	1722	0	07	49
	1720	0	00	20
	1721	0	01	08
	1709	0	02	63
	1705	0	01	47
	1708	0	04	17
	1707	0	04	70
	1686	0	03	12
	1685	0	03	11
	1672	0	06	24
	1687	0	00	37
	1667	0	03	76
	1666	0	03	89
	1647	0	02	35
	1648	0	04	85
	1649	0	06	23
	1651	0	01	21
	1650	0	00	44
	1606	0	00	86
	1605	0	05	13
	1604	0	04	95
	1603	0	03	86
	1609	0	00	39
	1602	0	02	14
	1601	0	03	05
	1600	0	00	45
	1599	0	04	34
	1553	0	02	95
	1559	0	01	97
	1552	0	04	40

1	2	3	4	5
	1551/2297	0	03	82
	1551	0	03	58
	1550	0	04	46
	1549	0	06	87
	1546	0	00	20
	1529	0	02	20
	1528	0	01	76
	1525	0	00	72
	1476	0	13	88
	1479	0	06	25
	1474	0	00	38
	1473	0	01	80
	1484	0	04	40
	1485	0	02	86
	1327	0	06	82
	1326	0	02	55
	1325	0	02	64
	1323	0	01	90
	1301	0	10	45
	1302	0	00	22
	1303	0	03	75
	1308	0	02	79
	1306	0	04	77
धीरपुर	100	0	05	06
	98	0	00	55
	97	0	03	19
	96	0	03	52
	95	0	01	32
	94	0	00	88
	93	0	01	42
	92	0	09	56
	30	0	11	16
	31	0	07	20
	32	0	05	22
	33	0	05	49
	34	0	04	05
	36	0	01	15
	9/370	0	06	93
	18	0	08	10
	16	0	06	66
अणी	182	0	05	94
	188	0	02	83
	187	0	01	53
	189	0	00	81
	190	0	00	53

1	2	3	4	5
	191	0	09	39
	195	0	07	10
	213	0	03	69
	211	0	03	59
	208	0	02	41
	207	0	01	10
	205	0	01	51
	206	0	01	00
	203	0	03	84
	202	0	02	45
	123	0	02	75
	122	0	05	89
	360	0	03	48
	362	0	00	33
	364	0	03	36
	365	0	06	34
	373	0	05	76
	374	0	00	54
	376	0	01	12
	377	0	05	08
	392	0	02	12
	396	0	01	14
	395	0	00	56
	480	0	03	96
	481/1537	0	01	00
	482/1538	0	00	38
	481	0	02	84
	482	0	01	63
	483	0	00	39
	484	0	01	74
	485	0	05	68
	486	0	03	74
	487	0	03	76
अचरोल	4814	0	03	59
	4815	0	00	84
	4813	0	03	08
	4812	0	00	20
	4811	0	05	37
	4810	0	01	71
	4793	0	03	71
	4796	0	01	84
	4797	0	02	15
	4800	0	03	36
	4736	0	03	19
	4735	0	04	84

1	2	3	4	5
	4721	0	06	33
	4722	0	00	41
	4719	0	02	20
	4718	0	01	98
	4717	0	02	31
	4716	0	02	09
	4702	0	02	86
	4703	0	02	42
	4704	0	01	76
	4693	0	00	20
	4692	0	02	66
	4562	0	03	41
	4561	0	03	52
	4560	0	03	54
	4558	0	01	55
	4551	0	02	29
	4550	0	02	20
	4547	0	04	51
	4478	0	05	39
	4468	0	02	46
	4469	0	03	43
	4423	0	04	64
	4421	0	00	20
	4420	0	00	52
	4415	0	00	88
	4401	0	05	04
	4400	0	00	20
	4399/7410	0	01	76
	4399	0	03	19
	4395/7655	0	00	72
	4373	0	04	06
	4374	0	03	25
	4370	0	04	02
	4129	0	05	46
	4128	0	13	09
	3704/7699	0	01	10
	3643	0	03	08
	3635	0	01	65
	3634	0	06	60
	3633	0	00	94
	3629	0	02	60
	3632	0	00	35
	3631	0	01	11
	3630	0	04	25
	3625	0	06	38
	3626	0	04	84

1	2	3	4	5
	3626/7346	0	03	63
	3582	0	01	76
	3581	0	00	24
	3583	0	14	98
	3584	0	01	21
	3600	0	00	47
	3589	0	09	34
	3592	0	06	27
	3593	0	10	45
	3598	0	00	20
	3567	0	07	48
	3566	0	07	76
	3487	0	12	05
	3486	0	06	82
	3485	0	08	48
	3444/6736	0	22	00
	3443	0	04	51
	2813/7233	0	01	32
	2829	0	01	21
	2828	0	06	06
	2828/7236	0	01	20
	2823/7235	0	03	00
	2822	0	00	56
	2824	0	01	91
	2819	0	03	53
	2821	0	01	16
	2820	0	03	51
	2839	0	00	57
	2838	0	00	26
	2840	0	01	20
	2845	0	02	09
	2845/7243	0	00	20
	2846	0	02	75
	2847	0	01	21
	2850	0	03	19
	2606	0	06	27
	2616	0	03	35
	2617	0	00	91
	2618	0	04	40
	2619	0	01	39
	2615	0	06	05
स्थायी	582/841	0	02	24
	582/840	0	01	97
	582/839	0	02	78
	580/838	0	04	19

1	2	3	4	5
	581	0	03	22
	580	0	03	95
	577	0	00	24
	579	0	01	10
	578	0	04	84
	572	0	02	08
	574	0	06	32
	559	0	01	37
	558	0	03	92
	557	0	00	24
	556	0	01	62
	555	0	02	18
	554	0	04	34
	552	0	04	00
	551	0	02	92
	504	0	02	88
	505	0	01	56
	502	0	01	60
	508	0	02	73
	510	0	05	59
	509	0	01	97
	512	0	00	20
	511	0	01	26
	515	0	05	90
	384	0	03	00
	385	0	00	20
	383	0	08	91
	382	0	12	52
	391	0	00	37
	392	0	14	83
	394	0	12	05
	395	0	00	47
	237	0	04	18
	236	0	04	94
	159	0	00	72
	154	0	08	24
	153	0	07	63
	140	0	03	85
	138	0	04	73
	137	0	02	89
	134	0	02	10
रामपुरा उर्फ बनियावाला	400	0	01	07
	399	0	35	00
कालवाड	807	0	02	42
	808	0	03	52

1	2	3	4	5
	809	0	01	32
	810	0	05	72
	811	0	03	96
	812	0	04	84
	813	0	04	40
	814	0	00	36
	815	0	04	51
	816	0	03	96
	836	0	08	80
	832	0	00	20
	831	0	04	40
	830	0	05	08
	829	0	05	06
	828/1221	0	02	20
	828	0	04	62
	827	0	00	89
	822/1099	0	19	25
चक जयसिंहनगर	12	0	09	44
	52	0	00	33
	11	0	01	14
	56	0	10	01
	58	0	07	59
	62	0	00	55
	70	0	14	96
	68/106	0	00	20
	67	0	06	61
	66	0	01	07
	68	0	04	72
	73	0	05	67
	74/101	0	00	47
	74	0	17	35
जुगलपुरा	535	0	08	97
	534	0	30	08
	542	0	08	92
	545	0	05	26
	529	0	03	96
	530	0	07	81
	519	0	02	63
	520	0	20	00
	377	0	01	80
	375	0	01	83
	376	0	04	57
	380	0	05	72
	381	0	01	82
	383	0	04	73

1	2	3	4	5
	204	0	00	82
	203	0	05	50
	177	0	01	76
	176	0	01	76
	175	0	01	76
	174	0	02	20
	173	0	02	15
	172	0	03	23
	179	0	00	20
	180	0	02	63
	171	0	00	96
	170	0	02	48
	169	0	02	64
	168	0	02	31
	165	0	02	52
	166	0	00	20
	154	0	03	74
	144	0	03	08
	145	0	03	33
	136	0	04	18
	135	0	00	22
	131/697	0	03	13
	130	0	02	64
	118	0	02	07
	117	0	02	07
	120	0	01	10
	124	0	01	32
	123	0	03	22
	67	0	03	03
	66	0	03	11
	60	0	03	52
	54	0	02	71
	53	0	00	26
	28	0	00	47
	30	0	02	76
	49	0	00	20
	31	0	00	96
	23	0	00	26
	22	0	03	05
	16	0	06	44
	18	0	00	96
	17	0	03	92
	19/663	0	03	52
	4/4	0	00	66
	9/2	0	05	39
	9/1	0	07	76

1	2	3	4	5
	6	0	00	20
	7	0	00	25
	8	0	04	18
	3/2	0	03	51
	3/1	0	00	20
	4/2	0	00	69
	4/1	0	09	59
	2	0	02	20
जयसिंहनगर	177	0	10	25
	176	0	15	54
	165	0	05	75
	164	0	05	31
	163	0	01	24
	127	0	00	87
	121	0	02	09
	129	0	12	41
	119	0	00	67
	118	0	03	41
	117	0	02	86
	120	0	00	50
	116	0	05	31
	100	0	00	47
	99	0	01	99
	98	0	00	93
	93	0	04	52
	87	0	03	03
	66	0	04	75
	65	0	01	62
	58	0	00	20
	59	0	02	54
	57/339	0	03	72
	56	0	02	15
	38	0	03	73
	39	0	00	82
	13	0	05	61
	9	0	04	07
	8	0	07	26
	7/349	0	00	83
चन्द्रवाजी	35	0	08	36
	33	0	01	16
	33/158	0	04	66
	32	0	04	90
चित्तौड़ कला	1731	0	07	38
	1730	0	06	84
	1728	0	07	16

1	2	3	4	5
	1727	0	12	78
सुन्दरपुरा	736	0	12	37
	737	0	01	40
	735	0	01	31
	734	0	15	70
	733	0	08	04
	729	0	08	30
	728	0	00	27
सालडवास	476	0	06	24
	479	0	06	88
	479/584	0	00	88
	468	0	05	47
	467	0	05	87
	456	0	07	35
	454	0	01	86
	453/619	0	03	47
	453	0	03	30
	451	0	07	58
	437	0	04	71
	436	0	05	10
	435	0	04	77
	434	0	04	58
	418	0	04	79
	419	0	04	79
	407	0	04	55
	204	0	00	20
	206	0	00	24
	205	0	03	80
	196	0	03	34
	195	0	03	52
	189	0	04	02
	183	0	05	32
	182	0	03	05
	174	0	04	83
	173	0	11	86
	172/548	0	01	99
	322	0	00	20
	321	0	03	08
	213	0	00	20
	212	0	06	79
	211	0	04	12
	124	0	03	60
	122	0	06	12
	123	0	00	34
	113	0	06	42

1	2	3	4	5
	111	0	04	68
	110	0	00	60
	110/568	0	01	84
	108	0	05	48
	109	0	04	40
	96	0	11	11
	94	0	08	39
	95	0	08	51
लखेर	986	0	14	34
	987	0	00	66
	982	0	03	73
	981	0	06	22
	973	0	07	95
	974	0	09	59
	963	0	00	99
	964	0	05	23
	952	0	15	38
	953	0	00	20
	914	0	05	71
	911	0	05	89
	910	0	04	43
	907	0	05	04
	904	0	02	50
	903	0	02	43
	901	0	02	70
	900	0	01	80
	899	0	03	80
	872	0	01	32
	876	0	00	42
	875	0	17	11
	874	0	01	19
	869	0	09	84
	865	0	00	53
	867	0	11	13
	855	0	08	82
	849	0	04	40
	848	0	00	27
	834	0	05	83
	847	0	02	05
	833	0	06	93
	832	0	04	15
	818	0	06	60
	820	0	00	32
	823	0	22	75
	822	0	00	64

1	2	3	4	5
	408	0	14	61
	395/1338	0	00	44
	394	0	05	34
	393	0	08	65
	398	0	00	68
	396	0	05	68
	322	0	57	64
	320	0	00	35
	315	0	01	33
	318	0	03	82
	318/1298	0	01	76
	317/1311/1334	0	12	37
	317/1311	0	23	30
	304/1337	0	05	02
	304	0	00	21
	317/1311/1345	0	00	88
	303	0	05	63
	300	0	00	22

[फा. सं आर-25011/43/2001-ओ आर-I]

एस० चन्द्रशेखर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th November, 2001

S.O. 3157.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of crude oil from Viramgam in the State of Gujarat to Panipat in the State of Haryana via Chaksu in the State of Rajasthan, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the "Augmentation of Viramgam-Chaksu, Chaksu-Panipat and Chaksu-Mathura sections of Salaya-Mathura pipeline System",

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipelines are proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Sunil Sharma, Competent Authority, Salaya-Mathura Pipeline (Augmentation) Project, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, 33, Muktanand Nagar, Near Gopalpura Bye Pass, Jaipur (I)

SCHEDULE**Tehsil: Amer****District : Jaipur****State : Rajasthan**

Name of Village	Khasra No.	Area		
		Hectare	Are	Sq. mtr.
1	2	3	4	5
Amer	8701	0	04	84
	8703	0	01	60
	8719	0	03	52
	8718	0	02	09
	8717	0	03	55
	8707	0	00	84
	8708	0	00	62
	8716	0	03	66
	8711	0	02	86
	8713	0	00	20
	8712	0	02	53
	8730	0	05	78
	8732	0	07	46
	8733	0	00	56
	8750	0	00	20
	8749	0	07	36
	8755	0	01	87
	8746	0	02	64
	8756	0	01	56
	8689	0	02	64
	8688	0	02	81
	8687	0	03	08
	8769	0	04	46
	8775	0	02	20
	8772	0	02	75
	8773	0	05	50
	8778	0	01	87
	8668	0	01	43
	8780	0	11	82
	8781	0	06	84
	8782	0	04	14
	8783	0	04	05
	8784	0	04	41
	8785	0	09	46
	8786	0	01	07
	8630	0	07	29

1	2	3	4	5
	8631	0	00	30
	8629	0	11	45
	8616/8988	0	01	94
	8616	0	13	62
	8615	0	04	49
	8580	0	03	27
	8611	0	15	71
	8612	0	00	20
	8610	0	05	36
	8609	0	00	90
	8608	0	05	40
	8601	0	05	74
	8602	0	11	07
	8592	0	08	55
	8319	0	13	56
	8318	0	00	71
	8257	0	30	51
	8255	0	09	81
	8254/9149	0	08	64
	8250	0	11	88
	8249	0	09	09
	8173	0	03	78
	8199	0	07	61
	8208	0	01	08
	8206	0	11	09
	8205	0	03	32
	8209	0	00	20
	8204	0	03	78
	6675	0	00	31
	6674	0	09	48
	6673	0	00	94
	6677	0	00	59
	6678	0	11	44
	7729	0	23	40
	7724	0	00	20
	7731/9184	0	03	15
	7721	0	06	45
	7722	0	00	20
	7720	0	09	45
	7719	0	00	27
	7715	0	00	20
	7712	0	00	58
	7713	0	06	40
	7714	0	08	45
	7707	0	00	43
	7706	0	07	02

1	2	3	4	5
	7693	0	13	68
	7694	0	00	20
	7692	0	07	96
	7690	0	03	16
	7671	0	01	39
	7669	0	00	88
	7670	0	01	62
	7664	0	01	13
	7665	0	01	50
	7666	0	01	82
	7456	0	04	68
	7457	0	02	70
	7458	0	04	24
	7630	0	01	03
	7632	0	08	86
	7841/9260	0	31	74
	7841/9260/9318	0	06	33
	2961	0	01	71
	2962	0	05	56
	2964	0	01	38
	2716	0	09	24
	2719	0	02	20
	2727	0	14	36
	2728	0	01	02
	2725	0	01	21
Nangal Susawtan	1303	0	09	41
	1216/1393	0	03	08
	1216	0	04	41
	1213/1390	0	02	92
	1213	0	04	41
	1208/1387	0	02	59
	1208	0	06	16
	1206	0	08	20
	1206/1384	0	00	77
	1204	0	06	93
	1203	0	02	97
	854	0	14	13
	863	0	06	03
	805	0	05	58
	791	0	01	65
	803	0	03	08
	801	0	03	52
	800	0	02	86
	799	0	02	75
	760	0	00	49

1	2	3	4	5
	759	0	04	54
	758	0	01	68
	746	0	01	00
	744	0	09	65
	745	0	02	97
	743	0	04	86
	742	0	06	78
	740	0	00	20
Kukas	1734	0	03	47
	1701	0	00	55
	1700	0	03	91
	1702	0	00	49
	1699	0	04	70
	1697	0	02	09
	1693	0	03	41
	1692	0	02	64
	1691	0	01	76
	1690	0	01	78
	1689	0	07	02
	1526	0	00	20
	1524	0	24	20
	1524/2275	0	00	77
	1391/2401	0	00	77
	1414	0	03	93
	1415	0	07	17
	1416	0	03	08
	1417	0	02	77
	1417/2383	0	00	20
	1412	0	00	76
	1411	0	04	38
	1418	0	04	56
	1230	0	02	70
	1419	0	01	33
	1229	0	08	68
	1228	0	06	14
	1227	0	05	25
	1226	0	00	84
	1225	0	00	77
	1223	0	06	26
	1222	0	06	99
	1104	0	06	00
	1105	0	04	61
	1106	0	01	97
	1108	0	01	65
	1107	0	05	37

1	2	3	4	5
	1109	0	00	40
	1093	0	00	20
	1092	0	02	37
	1091	0	06	16
	1090	0	02	72
	1089	0	02	64
	876	0	04	48
	869	0	00	22
	868	0	00	20
	867	0	07	87
	865	0	00	38
	866/2342	0	03	30
	863	0	04	95
	862	0	01	11
	655	0	00	56
	656	0	01	00
	654	0	03	04
	664	0	03	48
	649	0	04	46
	644	0	04	04
	643	0	00	20
Khorameena	1917	0	00	60
	1916	0	05	02
	1914	0	06	93
	1913	0	02	67
	1912	0	00	20
	1725	0	04	87
	1519	0	02	82
	1518	0	03	06
	1520	0	00	34
	1515	0	01	90
	1522	0	04	31
	1523	0	00	20
	1535	0	03	33
	1534	0	05	85
	1483	0	02	28
	1488	0	11	85
	1487	0	00	20
	1486	0	09	70
	1480	0	00	20
	1455	0	02	20
	1456	0	01	76
	1451	0	01	32
	1461	0	03	30
	1464	0	02	92

1	2	3	4	5
	1465	0	00	20
	1467	0	00	20
	1416	0	02	86
	1415	0	03	58
	1414	0	05	66
	1412	0	03	35
	1411	0	00	46
	1336	0	03	23
	1337	0	03	09
	1335	0	00	66
	1342	0	01	29
	1343	0	06	99
	1362	0	01	31
	1361	0	03	29
	1360	0	02	27
	1359	0	02	29
	1213	0	02	79
	1215	0	02	85
	1218	0	03	46
	1219	0	02	13
	1173	0	00	32
	1174	0	01	40
	1170	0	02	15
	1169	0	02	87
	1167	0	03	63
	1166	0	02	41
	1165	0	04	66
	1164	0	02	49
	1163	0	02	60
	1141	0	03	93
	1142	0	02	51
	1148	0	02	02
	422	0	02	01
	416	0	03	71
	417	0	08	83
	418	0	04	50
	419	0	04	68
	384 Min	0	05	73
	293	0	00	20
	294	0	02	09
	298	0	05	24
	383	0	00	26
	299	0	08	54
	300	0	04	80
	311	0	10	46
	380	0	00	20

1	2	3	4	5
	375	0	05	83
	312	0	01	21
	374	0	06	57
	343	0	14	75
	341	0	00	20
	342	0	03	14
	340	0	04	23
	336	0	04	59
	335	0	04	77
	330	0	04	23
	329	0	01	07
	40/2186	0	00	25
	41	0	10	00
	44	0	04	34
	43	0	05	66
	46	0	04	09
	47	0	03	26
	31	0	06	00
	28	0	14	69
	55	0	00	20
	25	0	10	27
	21	0	04	33
	22	0	03	51
	16	0	00	48
	23	0	09	19
Dhandh	267/1403	0	02	41
	267	0	02	46
	266	0	04	31
	260	0	02	21
	262	0	06	31
	263	0	05	38
	264	0	05	36
	288	0	00	20
	291	0	00	28
	289	0	08	93
	285	0	02	07
	313	0	04	52
	314	0	06	12
	328	0	05	49
	327	0	05	61
	550	0	07	91
	552	0	04	56
	539	0	00	26
	538	0	00	20
	553	0	00	50

1	2	3	4	5
	554	0	04	13
	555	0	02	86
	535	0	04	10
	534	0	03	38
	448	0	07	41
	501	0	02	40
	502	0	01	90
	490	0	02	68
	489	0	00	90
	488	0	02	80
	402	0	00	91
	403	0	00	99
	467	0	02	30
	405	0	00	20
	404	0	02	05
	457	0	02	20
	456	0	02	30
	414	0	01	92
	455	0	00	20
	416	0	00	20
	415	0	00	93
	418	0	00	20
	417	0	01	66
	421	0	03	79
	422	0	02	22
	423	0	02	16
	433	0	00	20
	424	0	02	61
	425	0	01	58
Labana	1881	0	00	55
	1878	0	07	71
	1870	0	01	11
	1879	0	07	38
	1880	0	00	46
	1868	0	00	45
	1867	0	02	64
	1865	0	02	46
	1864	0	01	39
	1856	0	00	20
	1855	0	04	15
	1854	0	02	49
	1853	0	00	81
	1845	0	03	37
	1844	0	00	47
	1842	0	04	37

1	2	3	4	5
	1841	0	04	42
	1836	0	05	39
	1835	0	05	52
	1812	0	04	90
	1811	0	04	72
	1810	0	04	27
	1809	0	05	38
	1788	0	03	03
	1789	0	03	08
	1790	0	05	43
	1759	0	06	94
	1760	0	02	54
	1763	0	03	74
	1745	0	04	63
	1746	0	06	61
	1723	0	03	30
	1722	0	07	49
	1720	0	00	20
	1721	0	01	08
	1709	0	02	63
	1705	0	01	47
	1708	0	04	17
	1707	0	04	70
	1686	0	03	12
	1685	0	03	11
	1672	0	06	24
	1687	0	00	37
	1667	0	03	76
	1666	0	03	89
	1647	0	02	35
	1648	0	04	85
	1649	0	06	23
	1651	0	01	21
	1650	0	00	44
	1606	0	00	86
	1605	0	05	13
	1604	0	04	95
	1603	0	03	86
	1609	0	00	39
	1602	0	02	14
	1601	0	03	05
	1600	0	00	45
	1599	0	04	34
	1553	0	02	95
	1559	0	01	97
	1552	0	04	40

1	2	3	4	5
	1551/2297	0	03	82
	1551	0	03	58
	1550	0	04	46
	1549	0	06	87
	1546	0	00	20
	1529	0	02	20
	1528	0	01	76
	1525	0	00	72
	1476	0	13	88
	1479	0	08	25
	1474	0	00	38
	1473	0	01	80
	1484	0	04	40
	1485	0	02	86
	1327	0	06	82
	1326	0	02	55
	1325	0	02	64
	1323	0	01	90
	1301	0	10	45
	1302	0	00	22
	1303	0	03	75
	1308	0	02	79
	1306	0	04	77
Dhingpur	100	0	05	06
	98	0	00	55
	97	0	03	19
	96	0	03	52
	95	0	01	32
	94	0	00	88
	93	0	01	42
	92	0	09	56
	30	0	11	16
	31	0	07	20
	32	0	05	22
	33	0	05	49
	34	0	04	05
	36	0	01	15
	9/370	0	06	93
	18	0	08	10
	16	0	06	66
Ani	182	0	05	94
	188	0	02	83
	187	0	01	53
	189	0	00	81
	190	0	00	53

1	2	3	4	5
	191	0	09	39
	195	0	07	10
	213	0	03	69
	211	0	03	59
	208	0	02	41
	207	0	01	10
	205	0	01	51
	206	0	01	00
	203	0	03	84
	202	0	02	45
	123	0	02	75
	122	0	05	89
	360	0	03	48
	362	0	00	33
	364	0	03	36
	365	0	06	34
	373	0	05	76
	374	0	00	54
	376	0	01	12
	377	0	05	08
	392	0	02	12
	396	0	01	14
	395	0	00	56
	480	0	03	96
	481/1537	0	01	00
	482/1538	0	00	38
	481	0	02	84
	482	0	01	63
	483	0	00	39
	484	0	01	74
	485	0	05	68
	486	0	03	74
	487	0	03	76
Achrol	4814	0	03	59
	4815	0	00	84
	4813	0	03	08
	4812	0	00	20
	4811	0	05	37
	4810	0	01	71
	4793	0	03	71
	4796	0	01	84
	4797	0	02	15
	4800	0	03	36
	4736	0	03	19
	4735	0	04	84

1	2	3	4	5
	4721	0	06	33
	4722	0	00	41
	4719	0	02	20
	4718	0	01	98
	4717	0	02	31
	4716	0	02	09
	4702	0	02	86
	4703	0	02	42
	4704	0	01	76
	4693	0	00	20
	4692	0	02	66
	4562	0	03	41
	4561	0	03	52
	4560	0	03	54
	4558	0	01	55
	4551	0	02	29
	4550	0	02	20
	4547	0	04	51
	4478	0	05	39
	4468	0	02	46
	4469	0	03	43
	4423	0	04	64
	4421	0	00	20
	4420	0	00	52
	4415	0	00	88
	4401	0	05	04
	4400	0	00	20
	4399/7410	0	01	76
	4399	0	03	19
	4395/7655	0	00	72
	4373	0	04	06
	4374	0	03	25
	4370	0	04	02
	4129	0	05	46
	4128	0	13	09
	3704/7699	0	01	10
	3643	0	03	08
	3635	0	01	65
	3634	0	06	60
	3633	0	00	94
	3629	0	02	60
	3632	0	00	35
	3631	0	01	11
	3630	0	04	25
	3625	0	06	38
	3626	0	04	84

1	2	3	4	5
	3626/7346	0	03	63
	3582	0	01	76
	3581	0	00	24
	3583	0	14	98
	3584	0	01	21
	3600	0	00	47
	3589	0	09	34
	3592	0	06	27
	3593	0	10	45
	3598	0	00	20
	3567	0	07	48
	3566	0	07	76
	3487	0	12	05
	3486	0	06	82
	3485	0	08	48
	3444/6736	0	22	00
	3443	0	04	51
	2813/7233	0	01	32
	2829	0	01	21
	2828	0	06	06
	2828/7236	0	01	20
	2823/7235	0	03	00
	2822	0	00	56
	2824	0	01	91
	2819	0	03	53
	2821	0	01	16
	2820	0	03	51
	2839	0	00	57
	2838	0	00	26
	2840	0	01	20
	2845	0	02	09
	2845/7243	0	00	20
	2846	0	02	75
	2847	0	01	21
	2850	0	03	19
	2606	0	06	27
	2616	0	03	35
	2617	0	00	91
	2618	0	04	40
	2619	0	01	39
	2615	0	06	05
Syari	582/841	0	02	24
	582/840	0	01	97
	582/839	0	02	78
	580/838	0	04	19

1	2	3	4	5
	581	0	03	22
	580	0	03	95
	577	0	00	24
	579	0	01	10
	578	0	04	84
	572	0	02	08
	574	0	06	32
	559	0	01	37
	558	0	03	92
	557	0	00	24
	556	0	01	62
	555	0	02	18
	554	0	04	34
	552	0	04	00
	551	0	02	92
	504	0	02	88
	505	0	01	56
	502	0	01	60
	508	0	02	73
	510	0	05	59
	509	0	01	97
	512	0	00	20
	511	0	01	26
	515	0	05	90
	384	0	03	00
	385	0	00	20
	383	0	08	91
	382	0	12	52
	391	0	00	37
	392	0	14	83
	394	0	12	05
	395	0	00	47
	237	0	04	18
	236	0	04	94
	159	0	00	72
	154	0	08	24
	153	0	07	63
	140	0	03	85
	138	0	04	73
	137	0	02	89
	134	0	02	10
Rampura/Baniyawala	400	0	01	07
	399	0	35	00
Kalwad	807	0	02	42
	808	0	03	52

1	2	3	4	5
	809	0	01	32
	810	0	05	72
	811	0	03	96
	812	0	04	84
	813	0	04	40
	814	0	00	36
	815	0	04	51
	816	0	03	96
	836	0	08	80
	832	0	00	20
	831	0	04	40
	830	0	05	06
	829	0	05	06
	828/1221	0	02	20
	828	0	04	62
	827	0	00	89
	822/1099	0	19	25
Chak Jaisinghnagar	12	0	09	44
	52	0	00	33
	11	0	01	14
	56	0	10	01
	58	0	07	59
	62	0	00	55
	70	0	14	96
	68/106	0	00	20
	67	0	06	61
	66	0	01	07
	68	0	04	72
	73	0	05	67
	74/101	0	00	47
	74	0	17	35
Jugalpura	535	0	08	97
	534	0	30	08
	542	0	08	92
	545	0	05	26
	529	0	03	96
	530	0	07	81
	519	0	02	63
	520	0	20	00
	377	0	01	80
	375	0	01	83
	376	0	04	57
	380	0	05	72
	381	0	01	82
	383	0	04	73

1	2	3	4	5
	204	0	00	82
	203	0	05	50
	177	0	01	76
	176	0	01	76
	175	0	01	76
	174	0	02	20
	173	0	02	15
	172	0	03	23
	179	0	00	20
	180	0	02	63
	171	0	00	96
	170	0	02	48
	169	0	02	64
	168	0	02	31
	165	0	02	52
	166	0	00	20
	154	0	03	74
	144	0	03	08
	145	0	03	33
	136	0	04	18
	135	0	00	22
	131/697	0	03	13
	130	0	02	64
	118	0	02	07
	117	0	02	07
	120	0	01	10
	124	0	01	32
	123	0	03	22
	67	0	03	03
	66	0	03	11
	60	0	03	52
	54	0	02	71
	53	0	00	26
	28	0	00	47
	30	0	02	76
	49	0	00	20
	31	0	00	96
	23	0	00	26
	22	0	03	05
	16	0	06	44
	18	0	00	96
	17	0	03	92
	19/663	0	03	52
	4/4	0	00	66
	9/2	0	05	39
	9/1	0	07	76

1	2	3	4	5
	6	0	00	20
	7	0	00	25
	8	0	04	18
	3/2	0	03	51
	3/1	0	00	20
	4/2	0	00	69
	4/1	0	09	59
	2	0	02	20
Jaisinghnagar	177	0	10	25
	176	0	15	54
	165	0	05	75
	164	0	05	31
	163	0	01	24
	127	0	00	87
	121	0	02	09
	129	0	12	41
	119	0	00	67
	118	0	03	41
	117	0	02	86
	120	0	00	50
	116	0	05	31
	100	0	00	47
	99	0	01	99
	98	0	00	93
	93	0	04	52
	87	0	03	03
	66	0	04	75
	65	0	01	62
	58	0	00	20
	59	0	02	54
	57/339	0	03	72
	56	0	02	15
	38	0	03	73
	39	0	00	82
	13	0	05	61
	9	0	04	07
	8	0	07	26
	7/349	0	00	83
Chandwaji	35	0	08	38
	33	0	01	16
	33/158	0	04	66
	32	0	04	90
Chitanu Kalan	1/31	0	07	38
	1730	0	06	84
	1728	0	07	16

1	2	3	4	5
	1727	0	12	78
Sundarpura	736	0	12	37
	737	0	01	40
	735	0	01	31
	734	0	15	70
	733	0	08	04
	729	0	08	30
	728	0	00	27
Salarwas	476	0	06	24
	479	0	06	88
	479/584	0	00	88
	468	0	05	47
	467	0	05	87
	456	0	07	35
	454	0	01	86
	453/619	0	03	47
	453	0	03	30
	451	0	07	58
	437	0	04	71
	436	0	05	10
	435	0	04	77
	434	0	04	58
	418	0	04	79
	419	0	04	79
	407	0	04	55
	204	0	00	20
	206	0	00	24
	205	0	03	80
	196	0	03	34
	195	0	03	52
	189	0	04	02
	183	0	05	32
	182	0	03	05
	174	0	04	83
	173	0	11	86
	172/548	0	01	99
	322	0	00	20
	321	0	03	08
	213	0	00	20
	212	0	06	79
	211	0	04	12
	124	0	03	60
	122	0	06	12
	123	0	00	34
	113	0	06	42

1	2	3	4	5
	111	0	04	68
	110	0	00	60
	110/568	0	01	84
	108	0	05	48
	109	0	04	40
	96	0	11	11
	94	0	08	39
	95	0	08	51
Lakher	986	0	14	34
	987	0	00	66
	982	0	03	73
	981	0	06	22
	973	0	07	95
	974	0	09	59
	963	0	00	99
	964	0	05	23
	952	0	15	38
	953	0	00	20
	914	0	05	71
	911	0	05	89
	910	0	04	43
	907	0	05	04
	904	0	02	50
	903	0	02	43
	901	0	02	70
	900	0	01	80
	899	0	03	80
	872	0	01	32
	876	0	00	42
	875	0	17	11
	874	0	01	19
	869	0	09	84
	865	0	00	53
	867	0	11	13
	855	0	08	82
	849	0	04	40
	848	0	00	27
	834	0	05	83
	847	0	02	05
	833	0	06	93
	832	0	04	15
	818	0	06	60
	820	0	00	32
	823	0	22	75
	822	0	00	64

1	2	3	4	5
	408	0	14	61
	395/1338	0	00	44
	394	0	05	34
	393	0	08	65
	398	0	00	68
	396	0	05	68
	322	0	57	64
	320	0	00	35
	315	0	01	33
	318	0	03	82
	318/1298	0	01	76
	317/1311/1334	0	12	37
	317/1311	0	23	30
	304/1337	0	05	02
	304	0	00	21
	317/1311/1345	0	00	88
	303	0	05	63
	300	0	00	22

[No R-25011/43/2001-OR-I]
S CHANDRA SEKHAR, Under Secy

नई दिल्ली, 15 नवम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 3158.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोक हित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में विरमगाम से हरियाणा राज्य में पानीपत तक राजस्थान राज्य में चाकसू से होती हुई कच्चे तेल के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा "सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-चाकसू, चाकसू-पानीपत व चाकसू-मथुरा सेक्शनों के संवर्द्धन" के कार्यान्वयन हेतु एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है और जिसमें पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करना आवश्यक है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) का धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि से हितवद्ध है उस तारीख से जिसको, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में श्री सुनील शर्मा, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन (संवर्द्धन) परियोजना, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, 33, भुक्तानन्द नगर, गोपालपुरा खाई पास के निकट, जयपुर (राजस्थान) को भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील: जयपुर

जिला: जयपुर *

राज्य: राजस्थान

गाँव का नाम	खसरा संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	घर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5
जामडोली	505/1	0	62	92
	448	0	34	32
	165	0	75	95
	166	0	03	77
	150	0	01	27
	151	0	18	34
	152	0	13	18
	163	0	00	56
	154	0	14	76
	156	0	04	86
	157	0	00	20
	155	0	13	86
	140	0	15	46
	141	0	00	53
	138	0	00	57
	139	0	16	66
	131/1	0	31	52
	131/2	0	18	52
	127	0	20	34
बल्लूपुरा	86	0	28	44
	84	0	18	18
	22	0	18	18
	23	0	01	48
	27	0	12	60
	26	0	00	23
	29	0	16	70
	57	0	00	20
	56	0	02	16
	55	0	04	68
	53	0	11	88
	52	0	00	20
	42	0	10	26
	45	0	02	86
	44	0	01	08
जयसिंहपुरा खोर	505/2310	0	05	04
	2207	0	10	80
	2202/2	0	22	68
	2201	0	05	04
	2171	0	06	48
	2174	0	04	32
	2177	0	02	88
	2176	0	02	62
	2164	0	07	83

1	2	3	4	5
	2162	0	08	60
	2161	0	01	21
	2159	0	06	93
	2158	0	00	50
	2157/2588	0	08	05
	2157	0	16	82
	2134	0	09	24
	528	0	12	18
	2122	0	07	70
	2121	0	05	28
	2113	0	06	60
	2112/2582	0	03	08
	2112	0	03	58
	2091	0	10	58
	2092/2	0	03	58
	2093	0	04	07
	2071	0	03	08
	2070	0	10	60
	2064	0	01	82
	2065	0	01	40
	2063	0	02	31
	2038	0	02	28
	2039	0	01	04
	2049	0	05	00
	2048/2577	0	04	95
	2048	0	03	76
	2048/2578	0	00	42
	2044	0	08	05
	2043	0	03	30
	1478	0	37	07
	1477	0	08	29
	1474	0	01	60
	1465/2413	0	06	16
	1465/2412	0	06	71
	1459/2392	0	05	39
	1459/2391	0	05	72
	1449/2391	0	05	72
	1462	0	13	86
	1511	0	00	55
	1510	0	05	50
	1509	0	05	39
	1506	0	06	93
	1519	0	02	61
	1520	0	23	58
	1542	0	00	51

[फा. सं. आर-25011/44/2001-ओ.आर-1]

एस० चन्द्रशेखर, अपर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th November, 2001

S.O. 3158.— Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of crude oil from Viramgam in the State of Gujarat to Panipat in the State of Haryana via Chaksu in the State of Rajasthan, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the "Augmentation of Viramgam-Chaksu, Chaksu-Panipat and Chaksu-Mathura sections of Salaya-Mathura pipeline System";

And, whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipelines are proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Sunil Sharma, Competent Authority, Salaya-Mathura Pipeline (Augmentation) Project, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, 33, Muktanand Nagar, Near Gopalpura Bye Pass, Jaipur (Rajasthan).

SCHEDULE**Tehsil : Jaipur****District : Jaipur****State : Rajasthan**

Name of Village	Khasra No.	Area		
		Hectare	Are	Sq. mtr.
1	2	3	4	5
Jamdoli	505/1	0	62	92
	448	0	34	32
	165	0	75	95
	166	0	03	77
	150	0	01	27
	151	0	18	34
	152	0	13	18
	163	0	00	56
	154	0	14	76
	156	0	04	86
	157	0	00	20
	155	0	13	86
	140	0	15	46
	141	0	00	53
	138	0	00	57
	139	0	16	66
	131/1	0	31	52
	131/2	0	18	52
	127	0	20	34
Ballupura	86	0	28	44
	84	0	18	18
	22	0	18	18
	23	0	01	48
	27	0	12	60
	26	0	00	23
	29	0	16	70
	57	0	00	20
	56	0	02	16
	55	0	04	68
	53	0	11	88
	52	0	00	20
	42	0	10	26
	45	0	02	86
	44	0	01	08
Jaisinghpura khor	505/2310	0	05	04
	2207	0	10	80
	2202/2	0	22	68
	2201	0	05	04
	2171	0	06	48
	2174	0	04	32
	2177	0	02	88
	2176	0	02	52
	2164	0	07	83

1	2	3	4	5
	2162	0	06	60
	2161	0	01	21
	2159	0	06	93
	2158	0	00	50
	2157/2588	0	06	05
	2157	0	16	82
	2134	0	09	24
	528	0	12	18
	2122	0	07	70
	2121	0	05	28
	2113	0	06	60
	2112/2582	0	03	08
	2112	0	03	58
	2091	0	10	56
	2092/2	0	03	58
	2093	0	04	07
	2071	0	03	08
	2070	0	10	60
	2064	0	01	82
	2065	0	01	40
	2063	0	02	31
	2038	0	02	26
	2039	0	01	04
	2049	0	05	00
	2048/2577	0	04	95
	2048	0	03	76
	2048/2578	0	00	42
	2044	0	06	05
	2043	0	03	30
	1478	0	37	07
	1477	0	06	29
	1474	0	01	60
	1465/2413	0	06	16
	1465/2412	0	06	71
	1459/2392	0	05	39
	1459/2391	0	05	72
	1449/2391	0	05	72
	1462	0	13	86
	1511	0	00	55
	1510	0	05	50
	1509	0	05	39
	1506	0	06	93
	1519	0	02	61
	1520	0	23	58
	1542	0	00	51

[No. R-25011/44/2001-OR-I]
S CHANDRA SEKHAR, Under Secy.

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 16 अक्टूबर, 2001

का.आ. 3159.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मरमुगाव पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध निरीक्षकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय मुम्बई के जज को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-11-01 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[स. एल-36011/3/2001-आईआर(एम)]

बी.एम. डेविड, अवसर सचिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 16th October, 2001

S.O. 3159.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Mumbai as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Mormugao Port Trust and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 16-10-2001.

[No. L-36011/3/2001/IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. II, MUMBAI

(Camp : Goa)

PRESENT :

S. N. Saundankar, Presiding Officer.

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-2/87 of 2001

Employers in relation to the Management of Mormugao Port Trust

The Chairman, Mormugao Port Trust,
Mormugao Harbour,
Goa-403803,
The Traffic Manager, Mormugao Port Trust,
Mormugao Harbour, Goa-403803.

AND

THEIR WORKMEN

Mormugao Port Trust and Railway Workers Union,
The General Secretary,
Zaiboon Apartment, Near Cine E-1 Monte,
Vascodagama, Goa.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employer : Mr. M.B. Anchan, Advocate.

For the Workmen : Mr. A. J. Peters, Representative,
Goa, dated 20th September, 2001

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, by its Order No L-36011/3/2001/IR(M), dated 18-6-2001, have referred the following Industrial Dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

"Whether the Notice of Change dated 10/15-1-2001 under Section 9A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 issued by the Traffic Manager, Mormugao Port Trust, Goa is legal and valid and the action of the management in implementing the same before

the expiry of 21 days from the date of issue of Corrigendum dated 16/17-1-2001 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled?"

2. Pursuant to the notice of this Tribunal on behalf of the Union, its President, Mr. A. J. Peters appeared and on behalf of the Management M.P.T. Advocate, Mr. Anchan, filed his Vakalatnama, General Secretary Mr. Rodrigues vide application (Exhibit-7) sent by post contended that the management assured not to implement the changes in work timing, and therefore the reference be disposed off to which vide any (Exhibit-II) management also responded. Since the union does not wish to prosecute the reference the following order is passed :

ORDER

Reference stands disposed of for non-prosecution vide (Exhibit-7).

S. N. SAUNDANKAR, Presiding Officer

Telephone Nos. : 511781 (O), 618758 (R), 09823041711(M)
MORMUGAO PORT AND RAILWAY WORKERS'
UNION

(Affiliated to All India Port and Dock Workers Federation and HMS)

S. R. Kulkarni, (President).

S.C.C. Anthony Pillai, (Gen. Secretary),

[Registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926,

Registrar No. 21]

Office Address :

Zaiboon Apartment,
Near Cine E-1 Monte,
Vasco da-Gama, Goa-403802.

Date : 7-8-2001.

Ref. No. : MPRWU/PO/1130/2001.

To,

Presiding Officer,

Cent. Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court,
2nd floor, Shram Raksha,
Bhawan, Shivshrushti Road,
Opp. Priyadrashini,
Sion-Mumbai-400022.

Sub : I.D. between the Management of MPT, Goa and MPRWU over the notice of change in service condition under Sec 9A of the ID Act, 1947 bearing No TM/339/2001/784 dated 15-1-2001 issued by the TM/MPT.

May it please your Honour

The Labour Ministry vide its order No. L-36011/3/2001/IR(M) dated 18-6-2001 has referred the subject dispute for adjudication. Subsequently, Secretary/CGIT No. 2 vide their Notice No. CGIT-2/87/2001/849/2001 dated 9-7-2001 has fixed the hearing in the matter on 10-8-2001 at 10.00 A.M. in the Court room of CGIT No. 2, Mumbai.

Since the management of Mormugao Port Trust have it implemented the proposed revised timings as notified in the subject notice, subsequent to the matter ending in failure before the ALC/Vasco. This Union have taken up the issue with the Traffic Manager/MPT and it is informed by the TM/MPT that the proposed timings will not be implemented as the present timings are found to be more convenient and suitable for both the parties i.e. to the concerned workers as well as to the management.

In view of the assurance by the TM/MPT due to non-implementation of the proposed changes in work timings the matter may be disposed of accordingly.

Leonardo Rodrigues

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2001

2. This case of the concerned workman as per W.S. in brief is as follows :—

का.आ. 3160.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण 2, धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/273/92-आई आर(सी-I)]
एस.एस. गुप्ता, अव्वर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2001

S.O. 3160.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of CCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-10-2001.

[No. L-20012/273/92-IR(C-I)]
S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

REFERENCE NO. 202 OF 1993

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Piparwar Project of M/s. CCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : Shri D. Mukherjee, Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : Shri D. K. Verma, Advocate.

STATE : Jharkhand INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 25th September, 2001

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012(273)/92-I.R. (Coal-I) dated, the 23rd September, 1993.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. Central Coalfields Ltd., Piparwar Project is justified in reverting to Clerk Grade-III from Clerk Grade-II to Shri B.D. Jha (workman) from 20-3-80? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from what date?"

The concerned workman in his W.S. submitted that he was appointed on 1-4-72 in Ray Colliery as Clerk Gr. II. He submitted that in the year 1973 the said colliery was nationalised. He further submitted that he was an active member of the union viz. R.C.M.S. union and became its Vice-President. In the year 1977 the management issued a circular inviting applications from the eligible departmental candidates for interview for the post of Upper Division Clerk. He submitted that he being a Senior Clerk in Grade-II and in normal course he was entitled for promotion to the post of U.D.C. but as the management was acting under political influence and it was being planned that one Shri S. K. Jain who was Secretary of the Janta Party led union and who was also working as Grade-II Clerk in Dakra Colliery, junior to him should be promoted to the post of U.D.C. issued a circular with a view to give him promotion. Further he submitted that being a Senior Clerk in Grade-II he submitted his application and on the basis of that application he was interviewed on 12-5-77 along with Shri S. K. Jain and another staff. He alleged that though his service record was all along satisfactory and he was fully eligible to get his promotion to the post of U.D.C. he was deprived of getting such promotion and in his place his junior Shri S. K. Jain was promoted to the post of U.D.C. Grade-I with effect from 23-2-1978. Accordingly he submitted his representation expressing his resentment in the decision taken by the management for giving promotion to Shri S. K. Jain ignoring his claim for promotion and the management with a mala fide intention issued a chargesheet against him dated 23-3-1978 bringing some false and baseless charges and on the basis of that chargesheet he was placed under suspension. He alleged that the management did all such misdeeds not only with a view to harass him but also to victimise him. He submitted that he made his reply to the chargesheet on 3-4-1978 wherein he categorically denied all the charges brought against him. But the management being dissatisfied with his reply initiated an enquiry and appointed Mr. M.M. Shali, Additional Colliery Manager, Manki as Enquiry Officer to enquire and report in the matter of chargesheet. He submitted that full fledged enquiry was conducted and after completion of enquiry the said Enquiry Officer submitted his report clearly holding that no charge was proved against the workman. He alleged that the management was so biased that they without accepting the said report of the Enquiry Officer found him guilty of the charges and passed the order of punishment to the effect that he was reverted to the post of piece rated workman Grade-IV vide order dated 14-11-1979. He submitted that above order of punishment dated 14-11-1979 was quite illegal and in violation of the provision of the Certified Standing Order and as such an appeal was preferred to the appellate authority for consideration but as the appellate authority intended to drag on the matter in issue he submitted a Writ Petition before the Hon'ble High Court and thereafter as per direction of the Hon'ble High Court the appellate authority put himself in action and took up hearing. He submitted that at the time of hearing the appellate authority i.e. G.M. (N.K.) Area Dakra persuaded him to tender apology and assured him that all the charges would be withdrawn and the order of punishment would be set aside if he tendered his unqualified apology. He further submitted that he was in starving position and he relving on the allurement made by the appointing authority submitted his letter of apology but inspite of filing so the management detracted from the assurance which they gave. However, instead of withdrawing the order of punishment the management modified the order of punishment and reverted him to Grade-III Clerk instead of piece rated workman. He alleged that the order of the G.M. dated 20-3-1980 was bad, infusified and illegal and he was deceived by the G.M. for the reasons best known to him. He alleged that the charges brought against him were false, concocted and that was exposed in course of enquiry as he was found not guilty and the management failed to prove the charges. He further submitted that the disciplinary authority had no jurisdiction to differ from the findings of the Enquiry Officer and to find him guilty of the charges. He submitted that the disciplinary authority and the appellate authority were biased against him and wrongly acted against the interest of the workman. He further submitted that the order of reverting him to Grade-III from Grade-II was affected with the sole reason that by that he would not be able to raise any dispute over supersession as he was superseded by Shri S. K. Jain from 23-2-1978. He submitted further that his reversion from Grade-III to Grade-II was wrong

and unjustified. Accordingly an industrial dispute was raised before the Conciliation Officer which resulted reference to this Tribunal. The concerned workman has prayed for passing necessary Award holding that his reversion from Grade-II to Grade-III from 20-3-1980 by the C.C.L. management was not justified and he is entitled to promotion from 23-2-1978 and also subsequent payment of arrears arising out of such promotions.

The management on the contrary after filing W.S.-cum-rejoinder has denied all the claims and allegation which the concerned workman/union asserted in the W.S. The management alleged that as certain acts of misconduct reported to have been committed by the concerned workman came to their notice in the year 1978 he was issued with a chargesheet dated 23-3-1978 by the Dy. Chief Mining Engineer/Agent of Ray Colliery who was competent to issue the same. Against that chargesheet the concerned workman submitted his explanation. As the said explanation was not found satisfactory by the Dy. C.M.E./Agent of Ray Colliery he considered that a domestic enquiry in-o charges framed against him was necessary. Consequently the Dy. C.M.E./Agent Ray Colliery appointed with due notice to the concerned workman, Shri M. M. Shetye, A.C.M., Manki as the Enquiry Officer for holding such enquiry. The said officer held the enquiry with due notice to the concerned workman who participated in the enquiry and took the assistance of a co-worker of his choice, Shri M.M. Jha, Ovelman. The enquiry was held in accordance with the principles of natural justice and the E.O. after completing his enquiry submitted his report finding the concerned workman not guilty. The management submitted that after careful consideration of the Enquiry report, as the Dy. C.M.E./Agent, Ray Colliery did not agree to the findings of the Enquiry Officer, he independently relying on the materials on record evaluated the evidence produced in the domestic enquiry and found the concerned workman guilty of the charges and by way of punishment the concerned workman was reverted to the post of piece rated worker with effect from 15-11-1979. Being aggrieved by the punishment, the concerned workman submitted an appeal before the appellate authority i.e. G.M. N.K. Area. During pendency of that appeal the management submitted that the concerned workman moved by filing a Writ Petition before the Hon'ble High Court, Patna (Ranchi Bench) with a prayer for quashing/setting aside the order of punishment. The Hon'ble High Court passed an order on 9-1-1980 in the said Writ Petition with a direction to the Appellate Authority to dispose of the appeal in question. Thereafter the appellate authority considering the appeal of the concerned workman at length passed a speaking order dated 9-3-1980 whereby the appellate authority decided that if the concerned workman was prepared to tender an unqualified apology in respect of cause of misconduct on which he has already been found guilty and to assurance to the disciplinary authority that he would not indulge any such acts in future and would display good conduct in all respects and maintains discipline, within a fortnight of the order he may be given employment in the capacity of Clerk Gr. III on the minimum of the pay scale of that post. The management submitted that by the said order of the appellate authority the punishment imposed upon the concerned workman by the disciplinary authority was modified and in response to that order of the appellate authority the concerned workman on 18-3-1980 submitted two petitions wherein he tendered his unqualified apology. Accordingly on the basis of the apology tendered by the concerned workman in writing the Dy. C.M.E. and the G.M. (N.K.) Area Dakra issued an office order dated 20-3-80 modifying the punishment and employment of the concerned workman as Grade II on the initial basic pay of Rs. 460 per month with effect from 20-3-1980 but rejected his request for protection of salary. The matter was ended there and for which there was no scope on the part of the concerned workman to re-agitate the matter and raising of industrial dispute or challenging the action taken by the management. The concerned workman also being aggrieved by the order passed by the Management did not pursue Writ Petition which was pending before the Hon'ble High Court. The management submitted that the concerned workman was legally estopped from reagitating the matter as it was finally concluded on the basis of unqualified apology tendered by the concerned workman in writing. The management further submitted that the concerned workman has raised the purported dispute after 12 years with some ulterior motive and mala fide intention. Accordingly the management submitted his prayer to pass Award rejecting the claim of the concerned workman.

4. The points for consideration in this reference are :—

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. CCL Ltd. Pipewar Project is justified in reverting to Clerk Grade III from Clerk Grade II to Shri B.D. Jha (workman) from 20-3-80? If not, to what extent the workman is entitled and from what date?”

DECISION WITH REASONS

5. It is seen that neither the concerned workman nor the management adduced any evidence in support of their claim and counter claim. They relied on certain documents which in course of hearing have been marked as Ext. M-1 to M-9 and Ext. W-1 to W-3. I have considered all the relevant documents carefully which the management as well as the concerned workman relied on in support of their claim and counter claim. It is an admitted fact that the concerned workman was appointed at Ray Colliery as Clerk Grade II on 1-4-72. After nationalisation of the said colliery it is seen that the concerned workman was allowed to continue to his same post. It is seen that in the year 1977 the management issued a circular inviting application from the engine departmental candidates for interview for the post of U.D.C. All disputes relating to this reference cropped up from this point. It is seen that though the concerned workman was very much aggrieved about the issuance of the said circular by the management yet he submitted his application to face interview with a view to get his promotion to the post of U.D.C. Clerk Grade-I. It is the specific allegation of the Management that for some misdeeds on the part of the concerned workman a charge-sheet was given to him with a direction to show cause why disciplinary action should not be taken against him. The copy of that chargesheet in course of hearing was marked as Ext. M-1. It is seen from the chargesheet that seven fold charges were brought against the concerned workman. The concerned workman gave reply to that chargesheet wherein he denied all the charges brought against him. The copy of the reply given by the concerned workman was marked as Ext. M-2. It is seen that the management being dissatisfied with the reply given by the concerned workman initiated an enquiry and appointed Mr. M.M. Shetye as E.O. It is admitted fact that the said enquiry was held by the E.O. in presence of the concerned workman. The concerned workman did not raise any dispute about the manner and way the enquiry conducted by the E.O. The E.O. after completing enquiry submitted his report before the disciplinary authority finding the concerned workman not guilty. The E.O. submitted in detailed report to this effect and the said report during hearing was marked as Ext. M-3. I have considered the report carefully and the E.O. in details explained his reasons why he found the concerned workman not guilty of the charges brought against him. Thereafter as the disciplinary authority after reviewing the said enquiry report did not agree with the same personally evaluated all the evidence produced before the domestic enquiry independently and came to the conclusion that there was sufficient reason to find the concerned workman guilty of the charges and accordingly he found the concerned workman guilty and imposed punishment to the effect that the concerned workman shall be reverted to piece rated (Miner worker) with effect from 15-11-1979. The report of the disciplinary authority during hearing was marked as Ext. M-4. Against that order passed by the disciplinary authority the concerned workman preferred an appeal before the appellate authority but during pendency of the said appeal the concerned workman preferred a Writ Petition before the Hon'ble High Court (Ranchi Bench). Thereafter as per direction of the Hon'ble High Court the appellate authority took up hearing of the appeal. The petition filed by the concerned workman before the appellate authority during hearing was marked as Ext. M-5 while the order passed by the Hon'ble High Court was marked as Ext. M-6. The appellate authority after hearing the matter in issue disposed of the appeal by order dated 9-3-80. The said order during hearing was marked as Ext. M-8. In the said order it was stated that Shri B. D. Jha was not prepared to make amends or admit his guilt even after he had produced false and fabricated certificates, which was fully established. I, however, give Shri B.D. Jha the appellant another opportunity to reconsider his stand. If he is prepared to tender an unqualified apology in respect of the acts of misconduct on which he has been held guilty and gives an assurance to the disciplinary authority that he would not indulge in such acts in future and would display good conduct in all respects and maintain discipline within a fortnight of this order, he may be given employment in the capacity of Clerk Gr. III on the minimum of the pay scale of that post. This means

that the punishment will stand modified accordingly from the date of tendering of written apology. Otherwise the punishment imposed by the disciplinary authority would stand as it is. It is seen that at that relevant time when the appellate authority passed the order in question a Writ Petition was very much pending for hearing before the Hon'ble High Court would be withdrawn. He submitted that being assured by the necessary to move before the Hon'ble Court against the order passed by the Appellate Authority. It was the contention of the concerned workman that the appellate authority verbally persuaded him to beg apology and if he so make in that case the punishment already passed by the disciplinary authority would be withdrawn. He submitted that being assured by the appellate authority in the matter of withdrawal of punishment he submitted written apology. But in spite of submitting his written apology the management did not withdraw the punishment inflicted on him. I do not find any support of this claim of the concerned workman in any manner. On the contrary from the order of the appellate authority marked as Ext. M-8 it speaks clearly that the appellate authority placed clear option relating to reviewing his punishment if he would submitted any written apology the management did not withdraw the punishment concerned workman to submit any written apology, particularly when he came to know from the order that there was clear observation on the part of the appellate authority that if any such apology is tendered in that case the concerned workman will be reverted back to Clerk Grade-III. It is seen that knowing fully well about the order the concerned workman did not consider necessary either to move before the Hon'ble High Court against that order or to raise any industrial dispute challenging the said order. On the contrary it is seen that he tendered unqualified written apology before the management marked as Ext. M-9 and M-10, in respect of the acts of misdeeds on which he had been found guilty. He also assured to the disciplinary authority that he would not indulge any such acts in future in any manner whatsoever and also would display good conduct in all respects. He also assured to maintain discipline. On receipt of the written apology the management issued an order dated 20-3-1980 and he was given employment as Clerk Gr. III in the scale of Rs. 460-16-636 plus other usual allowances with effect from 20-3-80. Accepting that order of the management the concerned workman joined to his new post and this will expose clearly from the document marked as Ext. W-5. It is further seen that thereafter the Superintendent of Mines by letter dated 15-5-1983 Ext. W-3 recommended for restoring his seniority. The Project Officer also by letter dated 13-9-1983 marked Ext. W-4 recommended for giving notional seniority to the concerned workman and that will be echoed from the recommendation of the Dy. P.M. N.K. Area Dakra dated 26-6-1983 (Ext. W-5). Here the moot question is whether the prayer of the concerned workman for passing Award holding that the reversion of the concerned workman from Clerk Grade-II to Grade-III from 20-3-1980 by the CCL management was justified or not. The concerned workman in course of hearing submitted that no opportunity was given to him for hearing before reversing the findings of the E.O. by the disciplinary authority. In support of this claim the concerned workman relied on the decision reported in 2001 LLN 39 and 1998 Lab. I.C. 3012. Their Lordship in the decision referred to above observed that the disciplinary authority must give opportunity of hearing to the delinquent before recording its conclusion. No dispute is left open to this effect. It is seen that the disciplinary authority before reversing finding of the E.O. did not give any opportunity to make submission by the appellant i.e. the concerned workman. But it should be born into mind that when agitating this fact he preferred an appeal before the appellate authority and simultaneously the concerned workman submitted a Writ Petition before the Hon'ble High Court, Patna (Ranchi Bench) and as per direction of the Hon'ble High Court the appellate authority disposed of the appeal within reasonable period after giving opportunity to the concerned workman of hearing. At that time also the concerned workman did not agitate this fact before the appellate authority. No evidence is forthcoming before this Court if the concerned workman also agitated this fact while he submitted Writ Petition before the Hon'ble High Court, Patna. On the contrary it is seen that in response to the findings of the appellate authority he submitted two petitions wherein he tendered unqualified apology for his misconduct. He also assured the disciplinary authority to maintain discipline in future. Therefore, at this juncture, I consider that the ground which the learned Advocate for the concerned workman raised finds no weight. The concerned workman relied on certain document issued by the management marked as Ext. W-3 to W-5.

From these papers it shows clearly that the officers of the management recommended the authority to restore notional seniority of the concerned workman as they were satisfied with the work and conduct of the concerned workman. It is, therefore, seen that as per written undertaking given by the concerned workman he acted properly and in discharge of his duties and for which the officers of the management being satisfied recommended restoration of his notional seniority. All these recommendations were made by the officer of the management in the year 1983. Therefore, it is clear that upto 1983 the conduct of the concerned workman was good. No satisfactory explanation is forthcoming on the part of the concerned workman what reason prevailed him to submit written unqualified apology before the management in response to the order of the appellate authority as he had the scope either to raise industrial dispute being aggrieved with the decisions of the appellate authority or he had the scope to prefer an appeal before the Hon'ble Court. But he did not consider necessary to do so. The very written apology tendered by the concerned workman shows clearly that he admitted all his guilts as per chargesheet. He also did not raise any dispute when he was reverted to Grade-III Clerk instead of Grade-II Clerk. The conduct of the concerned workman therefore clearly speaks that accepting the order of the appellate authority he joined to his reverted post as Grade-III Clerk. Even thereafter the concerned workman got sufficient time to agitate his grievance but he did not do so. The concerned workman has failed to assign any reason satisfactorily why he raised this industrial dispute after a lapse of more than 10 years. It is fact that limitation act is not applicable in case of making any reference as per I.D. Act, 1947 but the concerned workman cannot exonerate his responsibility to explain the reasons of his long delay in raising such industrial dispute particularly when he joined to his reverted post tendering unqualified apology accepting the order of the appellate authority. No new reason has been assigned by the concerned workman for making such reference. As such there is sufficient reason to hold that the concerned workman was estopped from making any such reference without any new ground particularly when he accepted that reverted post of Grade-III Clerk tendering unqualified written apology abiding by the order of the appellate authority. Therefore, after careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances I hold that the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief. In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

"The action of the management of M/s. Central Coalfields Ltd. Piparwar Project is justified in reverting to Clerk Grade-III from Clerk Grade-II. Shri B.D. ha (workman from 20-3-80) Consequently, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief."

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2001

का.आ. 3161.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अन्तर्ध में दिदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण 2, धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/76/92-आई आर(सी-1)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2001

S.O. 3161.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-10-2001.

[No. L-20012/76/92-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy:

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d)
of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 143 of 1993

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Sudamdih
Shaft Mine of M/s. BCCL, and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : Shri D. K. Verma, Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

STATE : Jharkhand

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 26th September, 2001

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012(76)/92-I.R.(Coal-I), dated, the 17/19-8-93.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management in recording the date of birth of Shri Nageshwar Prasad, T. R. Miner as on 10-3-1933 in his service records is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. The case of the concerned workman in as per W.S. in brief is as follows :—

The concerned workman in the W.S. submitted that originally he was appointed at Karhar Bari Colliery some times in the month of February, 1964 as Coal cutters. Thereafter he was transferred to Sudamdih Project of NCDC Ltd. with effect from 19-7-65. Thereafter the said project was taken over by M/s. BCCL. He alleged that on the basis of wrong recording of date of birth he was illegally super-annuated from service with effect from 10-2-93. He submitted that his actual date of birth was 15-1-39. He submitted that while he was in service under the management, in the year 1987 service excerpt was served to him and from the service excerpt he came to know that his date of birth was wrongly recorded as 10-3-1933 instead of 15-1-1939. Accordingly he submitted representation before the management with prayer for rectification of his date of birth but the management did not pay any heed to his representation. Thereafter on several occasion he submitted representation to this effect but all his efforts went in vein. Ultimately he raised industrial dispute before the ALC(C) which resulted reference to this Tribunal.

3. The management on the contrary after filing W.S.-cum-rejoinder have denied all claims and allegations which the concerned workman asserted in his W.S. It has been submitted by the management that the concerned workman was initially appointed at Giridih Colliery on 1-7-1957 when the said colliery was under the ownership and management of M/s. NCDC Ltd. In the menial's service register the date of birth of the concerned workman was recorded as 10-2-1933. In the aforesaid service register there was specific endorsement made by the Colliery Manager of Karharbarce Colliery of Giridih to the effect that "the age declared by the worker and recorded in the service sheet in my presence." The concerned workman also put his L.T.I. in token of acceptance of the correctness of the particulars recorded in the service sheet on the basis of his own declaration. Thereafter the concerned workman was transferred from Giridih Colliery of M/s. NCDC Ltd. to Sudamdih Project with effect from 19-7-65. At the relevant time the said Sudamdih Project was under the management of NCDC Ltd. From the service recorded of the concerned workman at the date of birth of the concerned workman transpired as 10-2-33 and his date of appointment at Giridih was shown

as 1-7-57 and his date of joining at Sudamdih was shown as 19-7-65. The Form B Register of Sudamdih Colliery which is maintained under Section 48 of the Mines Act, 1952 read with rule 77 of the Mines, 1955 it indicates clearly that the date of birth of the concerned workman was 10-2-33 and his date of commencement of employment as 1-7-57. The said Form B Register also contained the signature of the concerned workman along with the signature of the Record Keeper and Manager of the said Colliery. The C.M.P.F. record maintained under the C.M.P.F. has also indicated his date of birth as 10-2-33. The service excerpt which was issued to that concerned workman in the year 1987 also contained his date of birth as 10-2-1933.

4. The management submitted that as per JBCCI Circular No. 76 dated 25-4-88 the rules relating to the review of date of birth in respect of the existing employees have been finally settled. As per the rules laid down for reviewing the date of birth of existing employees the date of birth can only be corrected on the basis of Matriculation certificate or H.S. certificate or Middle Pass certificate granted by the University or recognised Board of Institution provided that such certificates were issued prior to the date of employment of a particular workman. Similarly the Mining Sirdar Certificate, Winding Engine Certificate or other certificates may be the basis for correction of date of birth provided the management issued certificate at the time of submission of application for appearing in those statutory examination.

5. In the rest of the cases the age may be assessed by the Apex Medical Board or by age determination committee provided there is variation of the recorded age in different register of the management. In absence of variation of age recorded in different register there is no scope to open the case of the concerned workman in connection with the determination and assessment of his age. The management submitted that recorded date of birth of the concerned workman in all register right from the period from initial employment till the date of superannuation remained the same as 10-2-33 and there was absolutely no scope for correction of his date of birth only by sending to the Medical Board. It has been submitted by the management that the concerned workman has aimed this dispute in reference only with a view to harass the management knowing fully well that he has no ground to get relief. Accordingly the management has prayed for passing an Award rejecting the claim of the concerned workman.

6. The points for decision in this reference are :—

"Whether the action of the management in recording the date of birth of Shri Nageshwar Prasad, T.R. Miner as 10-3-1933 in his service records is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

DECISION WITH REASONS

7. Both the management and the concerned workman in order to substantiate their claim and counter claim examined one witness each. MW-1 who deposed on behalf of the management during his evidence disclosed that the concerned workman worked under them as Miner. He submitted that he got his appointment at Giridih Colliery on 1-7-1957 under NCDC. Original Service sheet of the concerned workman which was maintained by NCDC during evidence was marked as Ext. M-1. He submitted that the said service record was duly signed by the appropriate authority. Thereafter the concerned workman was transferred to Sudamdih Colliery and his service record was opened wherein his date of birth was recorded as 10-2-1933. The said service record was not only signed by the official of the management but also was signed by the concerned workman. The service record during evidence of MW-1 was marked as Ext. M-2. The Form B Register was marked as Ext M-3. This witness disclosed that in the Form B Register the date of birth of the concerned workman was recorded as 10-2-33. The concerned workman on the contrary during his evidence disclosed that he first started working at Karhar Bari Colliery in the year 1964. From that colliery he was transferred to Sudamdih Project under NCDC which was subsequently taken over by the BCCL in the year 1972. He disclosed that his actual date of birth is 15-1-39. This witness during his evidence further disclosed that he came to know that his date of birth in the Form B Register was recorded as 10-2-33 when service excerpt was served to him by the management in the year 1987. Immediately thereafter he submitted his representation for correction of his date of birth but the management

did not do so and for which he raised this industrial dispute. He submitted further that during pendency of this Industrial Dispute the management illegally and arbitrarily superannuated him with effect from 10-2-33. In support of his claim relating to his date of birth the concerned workman relied on the School Leaving Certificate, I.D. Card and Service Excerpt received from the Company. The I.D. Card and service excerpt during evidence were marked as Ext. W-1 and W-2 and the School Leaving Certificate was marked as Ext. W-3. He submitted that he made five representations before the management with a view to get his reliefs and those representations during his evidence were marked as Ext. W-5. He also relied on the Voter's list and the copy of the Voter's list was marked as Ext. W-6. He submitted that the management illegally and arbitrarily ignoring his representations and also without assessing his date of birth through Medical Board superannuated him with effect from 10-2-33. Considering the evidence and also considering the relevant papers which the concerned workman and the management relied on in course of hearing I find no dispute to hold that the concerned workman was an employee under the management. It is the specific claim of the concerned workman that he first started working at Karharbar Colliery in the year 1964. By making this submission the concerned workman denied the fact that he was appointed at Giridih Colliery on 1-7-57. The management on the contrary firmly asserted that on 1-7-57 the concerned workman was appointed as menial staff at Giridih Colliery by NCDC Ltd. and in support of this claim they relied on the service register maintained by NCDC Ltd. The service register during evidence of the concerned workman was marked as Ext. M-1. The management also in support of this claim relied on the service record of the concerned workman maintained by the Sudamdih Project. The said service record during evidence was marked as Ext. M-2. From this Ext. M-2 I find reference of the service of the concerned workman at Giridih Colliery of NCDC Ltd. Therefore, the document which the management relied on shows clearly that initial appointment of the concerned workman was at Giridih Colliery on 1-7-57. Accordingly onus lies on the concerned workman to establish that he started working at Karharbar Colliery in the year 1964. It is the specific claim of the management that not only in the service record but also in the Form B Register and C.M.P.F. record that the date of birth of the concerned workman was recorded as 10-2-33 and the said date of birth was recorded specifically as per information given by the concerned workman. The management categorically denied the fact that at the time of his appointment the concerned workman submitted any authentic paper namely School Leaving Certificate etc. with a view to show that his date of birth was not 10-2-33 but 15-1-39. The management in the year 1987 served service excerpt to the concerned workman wherein also his date of birth was recorded as 10-2-33. The concerned workman submitted that immediately after receiving the said service excerpt he submitted representation with prayer for rectification of his date of birth. But the management did not take any action. In support of the claim the concerned workman relied on the copies of the representation which he submitted before the management marked as Ext. W-5 series. He also relied on School Leaving Certificate Ext. W-3 wherein his date of birth was recorded as 15-1-39. He disclosed that there was scope on the part of the management to send him to the Apex Medical Board or before age determination committee with a view to determine his age but the management did not consider necessary to do so. He further submitted that immediately after receipt of the service excerpt he raised objection in the service excerpt itself which he returned back to the management. The service excerpt during his evidence was marked as Ext. W-2. The management relying on JBCCI circular No. 76 dated 25-4-88 submitted that until and unless special circumstances prevail there is no scope to send the concerned workman either before the Apex Medical Board or before the Age determination committee with a view to determine his age afresh. The management submitted that as per rules laid down for reviewing the date of birth of existing employees the date of birth can only be corrected on the basis of Matriculation/HS/Middle Pass certificate granted by the University/recognised Board institution provided the said certificate was issued prior to the date of employment of a particular workman. Similarly the Mining Sirdar Certificate/Winding Engine Certificate or other certificates may be the basis for correction of date of birth provided that the management issued certificate at the time of submission of application for appearing on those statutory examinations. The management further submitted that in other cases the age may be assessed by

the Apex Medical Board or by the age determination committee provided there is variation in the recorded age in the different registers of the management. It has been specifically mentioned by the management that although in all service records and other official records the date of birth of the concerned workman was recorded as 10-2-33. Therefore, there was no reason at all to consider the claim of the concerned workman for sending him either to the Apex Medical Board or before the Age determination committee for determination of his age. The concerned workman while got his appointment did not consider necessary to submit any authentic certificate to show that his date of birth was recorded as 15-1-1939 and not 10-2-33. Referring all these facts the learned Advocate for the management submitted that there was no reason at all to consider the prayer of the concerned workman as his claim did not satisfy the materials ingredients available in the JBCCI circular No. 76. It is fact that the concerned workman in course of hearing submitted one School leaving certificate wherein his date of birth is appearing as 15-1-39. During hearing the concerned workman did not consider necessary to examine the School Authorities as witness in order to prove the authenticity of that certificate wherein his date of birth is recorded. As such relying on the certificate I find no scope to uphold the contention of the concerned workman. It is fact that the concerned workman submitted representations for rectification of his date of birth but I consider that mere submissions of representation cannot be sufficient enough to compel the management to proceed accordingly for determination of his age. The concerned workman must establish that the management refused to send him to the Apex Medical Board or before the Age determination committee for determination of his age violating the specific provision laid down in the JBCCI circular No. 76. In course of hearing excepting school leaving certificate the concerned workman has failed to produce any other authentic document relying on which his claim could be substantiated. No evidence is also forthcoming before this Tribunal that he submitted the School Leaving Certificate or any other authentic document before the management showing his date of birth while he got his appointment. As such after careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances at this stage I do not find anything relying on which it can be said that the management committed any gross illegality in superannuating the concerned workman with effect from 10-2-1993. In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

"The action of the management in recording the date of birth of Shri Nageshwar Prasad, T.R. Miner as 10-3-1933 in his service records is justified. Consequently, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief."

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2001

का.प्र. 3162—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इण्डियन एयर लाईन्स लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबंध निरोजों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निबिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चेन्नई के रंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-11012/71/2000—आई प्रार(सी-I)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अव्वर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2001

S.O. 3162.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government, hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Chennai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Airlines Ltd., and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 16-10-2001.

[No. L-11012/71/2000-IR(C-I)]
S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Friday, the 14th September, 2001

PRESENT :

K. Karthikeyan, Presiding Officer.

Industrial Dispute No. 60/2000

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Workman Sri S.M.K. Khan and the Management of the General Manager (Personnel), Indian Airlines Ltd., Chennai.)

BETWEEN

Sri S.M.K. Khan, I Party/Workman.

AND

The General Manager (Personnel), : II Party/Management.

Indian Airlines Ltd.,
Chennai.

APPEARANCE :

For the Workman : M/s. V. Prakash and T. Ramkumar,
Advocates.

For the Management : M/s. N.G.R. Prasad, Advocates.

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), have referred the concerned Industrial Dispute for adjudication vide Order No. L-11012/71/2000-IR (C-I) dated 29-8-2000.

This dispute on coming up before me for final hearing on 27-8-2001, upon perusing the Claim Statement, Counter Statement, the other material papers on record, the oral evidence let in on the side of the II Party/Management the documentary evidence let in on either side and upon hearing the arguments of the learned counsel on either side and this matter having stood over till this date for consideration, this Tribunal has passed the following :—

AWARD

The Industrial Dispute referred to in the above order of reference by the Central Govt. for adjudication by this Tribunal is as follows :—

"Whether the action of the Management of Indian Airlines in compulsorily retiring Shri S.M.K. Khan from service with effect from August, 1999 is justified? If not, to what relief he is entitled?"

2. The averments in the Claim Statement of the I Party/Workman are briefly as follows :—

The I Party/Workman Sri S.M.K. Khan (herein after referred to as Petitioner) joined the services of Indian Airlines Ltd./Management/II Party (herein after referred to as Respondent) as the Security Assistant on 12-9-66. In the year 1969 he was transferred to Hyderabad in the same post. When he was working in Hyderabad office in the year 1971, he had received a telegram from his family stating that his daughter was sick. So, the Petitioner with no other alternative, after informed the duty security man, came back to Madras to take care of the health of his daughter. He was charged for the allegation that he has not informed the Management before leaving the Hyderabad office. Based on that charge, he was punished with the order of demotion, demoting him from the post of Security Assistant to the post of Security Guard and was transferred to Madras office. Though the Petitioner made several

appeals against that order of the Respondent, they were of no avail. His request to the Management to consider his claim for promotion to the next post was also not considered. The Petitioner had been kept in the post of security guard for nearly 20 years without any promotion. In the year 1990 only after passing the examination conducted for the post of Security Assistant, the Petitioner was promoted to that post. Since the Petitioner was performed his duties sincerely and honestly, he was promoted as Senior Assistant in 1988. The Petitioner was performing his duties sincerely to the satisfaction of his superior officers, and he had a blemishless record of service. In 1977, the Petitioner was issued an order by the Respondent/Management stating that he was compulsorily retired from service as he had taken leave for 36 days during the year 1997. Against that order, the Petitioner preferred an appeal to the Regional Director requesting him to review the order of compulsory retirement and to reinstate him in service. Thereafter on 8-8-1998 the Respondent issued an order informing the Petitioner that the Management have decided to continue the Petitioner in service for one year. Thereafter, on 27-5-99, the Respondent/Management issued a show cause memo to the Petitioner stating that the Respondent has proposed to retire him from service at the close of work on 26-8-1999 as the Petitioner had remained absent for 20 days during extended period of service. The Petitioner gave his explanation to that show cause memo stating that he had never absented without leave and due to the reasons of continued ill health of his wife and his personal responsibilities only he had taken leave and requested the Respondent to reinstate him in service, till he attain the age of 60 years. Thereafter without assigning any reason for non-acceptance of the explanation of the Petitioner, the Respondent issued an order on 22-6-1999 compulsorily retiring the Petitioner from service at the close of work on 26-8-99. Against that order of compulsory retirement, the representation made by the Petitioner on 30-9-99 was also rejected. The action of the Respondent in compulsorily retiring the services of the Petitioner is unsustainable in law. That order would not have been issued by the Respondent without conducting a valid enquiry in accordance with the service regulations, when the said order is punitive in nature. As the impugned action of the Respondent/Management being punitive in nature, it is liable to be interfered with under section 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act. The said action of the Management is arbitrary, unjust and unfair and against the principles of natural justice. The Petitioner was drawing Rs. 12,000/- per month, when he was removed from service. Hence, the Tribunal may pass an award holding that the order of the Respondent compulsorily retiring the Petitioner from service is illegal and direct the Respondent to pay the Petitioner all the wage for the period from the date of his compulsory retirement till the date of his attaining the age of superannuation.

3 The averments in the Counter Statement of the II Party/Management are briefly as follows :—

The Petitioner even during his initial tenure in Indian Airlines his service was not at all satisfactory. He was warned by Chief Accounts Officer Indian Airlines Madras by his letter dated 4/6-12-1967 for not making security arrangement at cash room as directed by the Security Superintendent and missing from the work spot from 5.15 pm to 6.30 pm on 28-11-67. He was warned again by the Chief Accounts Officer, Madras by letter dated 8/11-12-67 for insubordination and disobeying the orders of superiors. The Petitioner was punished for sleeping on duty and neglect of work by a letter dated 1-8-1968 by the Chief Accounts Officer Madras by way of withholding increment for the period of twelve months. The Petitioner who was sanctioned three days P.L. from 25-10-70 to 27-10-70 left his duty post and also the station without permission of the superior to Madras on 23-10-70 by flight 514. The actual time of the departure of said flight was 20.25 hrs, whereas he had marked the time leaving duty post as 22.30 in long book and he had also not punched out his time card on 23-10-70. He has also committed several other misconducts like submitting duplicate leave card on false pretext, entering the time out in ink in the time card instead of punching out and shouting at the Senior Security Officer, when he was pointed out his acts of omissions and commission. He was issued a charge sheet on 8-12-70 for his above misconducts under the Standing Order and after regular departmental proceedings, he was awarded the punishment of

demotion as Chowkidar in grade 4 as the charges were serious in nature. Thereafter, he was transferred to Madras in the same year. He was subsequently appointed to the post of Security Assistant w.e.f. 17-8-90. While the Petitioner was posted at Madras for his misconduct, he was punished with a warning of reduction in time scale by two stages with cumulative effect w.e.f. 3-8-1983 for irregular attendance during 1982. Reduction in basic pay by two incremental stages with cumulative effect from 15-8-86 for irregular attendance during 1986 and also warned for irregular attendance during 1984. The promotion to the post of Senior Assistant is under the time bound promotion scheme, wherein the employees who have completed certain number of years of service in the lower post are given time bound promotion. The Petitioner had remained unauthorisedly absent for 20 days in 1994, 35 days in 1995, 624 days in 1996 and 4 days in 1997 after exhausting his other leave such as casual leave, privilege leave etc. When the case of Petitioner for retention in service beyond the age of 55 years came up for review before the Competent Authority in May, 1997, it was observed that despite various punishments imposed on him, there is no improvement in his performance and he had absented unauthorisedly during the years 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997. The Competent Authority, therefore, proposed to retire him from service w.e.f. 10th August, 1998 in terms of Service Regulation 12 applicable to him and asked him to show cause against the proposal. Since his reply was not convincing, the Competent Authority confirmed his proposal and ordered that the workman be retired from service w.e.f. 10th August, 1998. However, on appeal, the Competent Authority decided by his letter dated 8-8-98 to give the Petitioner an opportunity by retaining him in service for one year beyond the age of 55 years i.e. subject to further review of his attendance and performance during the extended period of service. When the Petitioner's case was again reviewed in May, 1999 it was noted that in spite of the opportunity given to him, he had remained absent for 26 and 1/2 days during the extended period, out of which 64 days leave available in his credit was adjusted and he was unauthorisedly absent for 20 days. Since there was no improvement in attendance even during extended period, the competent authority decided to retire him and accordingly he was retired from service w.e.f. 26th August, 1999 in terms of Service Regulation after calling for his explanation, which was not convincing. Nevertheless, the Petitioner is eligible for all retirement benefits including pension, medical facilities for self and spouse, air passages for family etc. apart from provident fund, gratuity and other benefits. The decision to retire the Petitioner is not the punishment arising out of disciplinary action but retirement as per Service Regulation 12 applicable to him. Hence, it is bona fide and lawful. It is not arising out of any disciplinary action but has effected in view of over all unsatisfactory service records and the same is not punitive in nature. Whenever the Petitioner had worked overtime, he was paid overtime allowance, which he accepted without demur. As the compulsory retirement was ordered because of the Petitioner's attendance and his performance was not satisfactory by giving three months notice as per Regulation 12. It is not a punishment. Therefore, the question of Section 11A of ID Act will not apply. The Petitioner's trade record has been poor. Notwithstanding that Respondent has been more than fair by giving him one more year of service after completing 55 years of age, in the hope that he would improve. The action of the Respondent was justified in retiring him on completing the 56 years of age, even though he continued to be absent. Hence, the action of the Management in compulsorily retiring the Petitioner from service is justified. The Petitioner is not entitled to reinstatement much less back wages. So the claim of the Petitioner may be dismissed.

4. When the matter was taken up for enquiry, the Petitioner has not chosen to examine any witness for his side. Four documents were marked on his side as Ex.W1 to W4. On the side of the Management/II Party, one witness has been examined as MW1 and 48 documents have been marked as Ex.M1 to M48. On completion of the evidence on either side, the learned counsel on either side have advanced their arguments.

5. The Point for my consideration is :—

“Whether the action of the Management of Indian Airlines in compulsorily retiring Shri S. M. K. Khan from service with effect from August, 1999 is justified? If not, to what relief he is entitled?”

Point :—

It is an admitted case that the Petitioner attained 55 years of age as on 10-8-99 and by an order dated 8-8-98, the Petitioner was allowed to continue beyond the period of his attaining age of 55 years. Ex. M16 is the xerox copy of the order passed by the Regional Director South dated 8-8-98, wherein it is stated that he has decided to give the Petitioner one more opportunity by continuing him in service for one year beyond the age of 55 years. A condition has also been imposed therein stating that his retention in service beyond 10-5-99 will be subject to outcome of review that will be carried out in due course and that his attendance and performance will be closely watched. Ex. M14 is the xerox copy of the amendment for retirement age, which takes effect from 27th May, 1998. Thereby the Respondent/Management has decided to raise the retirement age of the employees of Indian Airlines Ltd. from 58 years to 60 years under the Revised Regulation No. 12 of Service Regulations of Indian Airlines Employees. As per Regulation No. 12, an employee shall retire from service of the company on attaining the age of 60 years, provided that the Competent Authority may ask an employee to retire after he attains the age of 55 years on giving three months' notice without assigning any reasons. In this case, the Petitioner has attained 55 years of age as on 10-8-98. Ex. M12 is the xerox copy of the notice issued to the Petitioner dated 11-5-98 by the Regional Director, South, of the Respondent/Management. Under this notice, the Regional Director South, has informed the Petitioner that since his record of service was unsatisfactory including his absence from duty without prior permission, he proposed to retire him w.e.f. 10-8-98, thus, giving three month's prior notice to the Petitioner. In that notice itself, the earlier warnings and punishments imposed to the Petitioner have been mentioned. In reply to this notice, the Petitioner has sent a requisition dated 18-5-98 to the Regional Director, South of Indian Airlines Ltd., Chennai. The xerox copy of the same is Ex. M13. In that letter, the Petitioner has requested the Regional Director to take pity on him and extend his services beyond the age of 55 years and has also stated that during the extended period of his service, his performance may be monitored by him and he ensure that his performance will be totally satisfactory and to the fullest satisfaction of all his superiors and he may be given one last chance. In spite of his request made under Ex. M13, the Regional Director, South had decided to retire the Petitioner on 10-8-98 as already proposed and has rejected the request of the Petitioner by his letter dated 15-7-98. The xerox copy of the letter is Ex. M15. Subsequently, since the Petitioner met the Regional Director, South and made request to reconsider his case, and had assured him that he will not give any room for complaint or cause against him in future, the Regional Director, South had passed an order under Ex. M16 by giving him

one more chance. All these things have not been disputed by the Petitioner.

6. Ex. M17 is the xerox copy of the letter dated 27-5-95 by the Regional Director, South to the Petitioner. It is stated in that letter that in spite of opportunity was given to the Petitioner, he had remained absent for 20 days during the extended period of service, which shows that there has been no improvement in his attendance record and therefore, he felt that no useful purpose will be served by retaining the Petitioner in service any further and that in view of the above, he proposed to retire him from service of Indian Airlines Ltd. in terms of Service Regulation 12 at the close of work on 26th August, 1999. From this, it is seen that one such notice was given under Ex. M17 by the Competent Authority of Respondent/Management, by following the provisions under Service Regulation 12, by giving three months' notice to the Petitioner. Ex. M18 is the xerox copy of the reply dated 14-6-99 by the petitioner to the Regional Director, South for his notice under Ex. M17. In that, Petitioner has admitted his absence and feeling sorry for it and wanted the Management to give one more opportunity. Ex. M19 is an order passed by the Regional Director dated 22-6-99 after receipt of the reply from the Petitioner under Ex. M18. In that letter, it is clearly stated that despite an opportunity given to the Petitioner he had not chosen to show service and as such he had again issued show cause marked improvement during his extended period of notice dated 27-5-99 proposing to retire the Petitioner from service at the close of work on 26-8-99 and the Petitioner had not given any valid reasons for reconsideration of his submissions under Ex. M18. All these things have not been disputed by the Petitioner.

7. It is the contention of the Petitioner that the decision of the Respondent/Management in compulsorily retiring him from service under Regulation 12 amounts to a punishment and it cannot be done without any enquiry. It is the contention of the learned counsel for the Respondent that the Respondent has got a power under Regulation No. 12 to compulsorily retire the workman from service and it cannot be considered as a punishment imposed on the Petitioner. In a case reported as 1996 (4) SCC 504, 'Allahabad Bank Officers' case', the Supreme Court has held that "the Management has got a power of compulsory retirement and it does not amount to a punishment". Therefore, there is no need for enquiry because such retirement is not a punishment". It is seen from records that the Respondent/Management has extended the service of the Petitioner after attaining the age of 55 years at the further requests made by the Petitioner. The Petitioner has requested the Management to give him one more chance and his attendance and work performance may be monitored by the Management during his extended period of service. That is why the Competent Authority of the Respondent/Management was pleased to extend the service of the Petitioner by one more year, subject to his attendance and work performance. That was accepted by the Petitioner himself and he was allowed to continue in service beyond his age of 55 years. So, the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner that once the employee crosses the 55 years of age, the Manage-

ment has no power to retire him is untenable. As stated by the learned counsel for the Respondent, the Petitioner has not taken one such stand in this case. So from all these things, it is seen that such a contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner is opposed to the Service Regulation 12 as well as the conduct of the Petitioner himself.

8. It is the further contention of the Petitioner that he had not remained absent for 20 days. The Respondent/Management by examining one of his officials as MW1 and by exhibiting documents, have proved that the Petitioner has absented himself without permission from 27-9-98 to 30-12-98 totalling 13 days. It is also the evidence of MW1 that the Petitioner's leave was regularized at a later date only to give him the benefit of retirement. In 1999, it is shown that the Petitioner had absented for a total period of seven days. It is also in evidence that only, subsequently on 4-8-99, after the Petitioner had been served with the order of compulsory retirement, his leave was regularized so as to enable him to get salary for those days. As it is put forth by the learned counsel for the Respondent in his argument that it does not mean that his absence was condoned and it cannot be considered as absence for duty unauthorisedly. From the oral as well as the documentary evidence available on the side of the Management, it is seen that in spite of lot of indulgence shown to the Petitioner by the Respondent/Management by giving him one more year after deciding to compulsorily retiring him from service, there was no improvement in the Petitioner's attendance. So, the Competent Authority under Ex. M19 has passed an order by retiring the Petitioner from service of the company at the close of work on 26-8-99. So under such circumstances, it cannot be said that the action taken by the Respondent/Management against the Petitioner is in violation of principles of natural justice or against the Service Regulation. So, the contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner that under Standing Order 35, absence from duty is a misconduct and opposite party has power to initiate disciplinary action for unauthorised absence by following the enquiry procedure of charge sheeting the employee conducting disciplinary enquiry and obtain enquiry findings has to be followed and the Respondent/Management had bye-passed that Standing Order procedure for the alleged absence of 20 days and has followed Regulation No. 12 is virtually to punish the Petitioner, cannot be accepted as correct on the facts and circumstances of the present case. So, it cannot be said that the action of the Management taken against the Petitioner in this case is not legal and is not in conformity with the principles of natural justice.

9. The further contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner that the Management witness has admitted in his evidence that he does not know what were the papers before the Reviewing Authority were placed and whether such records have been produced before this Hon'ble Tribunal go to show that the Management has not put up the material before the Reviewing Authority and before this Hon'ble Court and hence the order of the Respondent of compulsorily retiring the Petitioner from service is unsustainable. This argument of the learned counsel for

the Petitioner cannot be considered as correct because sufficient documentary evidence has been placed before this Court to establish the contention of the Respondent/Management that the Petitioner had unauthorisedly absented for 20 days even during the extended period of service. Merely because the Management witness has admitted in his evidence that he does not know about the records placed before the Reviewing Authority will enable to draw a conclusion that the Management has not put up materials before the Reviewing Authority and before this Hon'ble Court. Hence, it can be held that the order passed by the Respondent Management dated 22-6-99 for retiring the Petitioner from service is correct.

10. The next contention of the learned counsel for the Petitioner that the Petitioner was a very honest and sincere employee and there was no allegation questioning his character or integrity and under such circumstances the impugned order is unjust, unfair and arbitrary and therefore, liable to be interfered with by this Tribunal under Section 11A of Industrial Disputes Act. This contention of the learned counsel for Petitioner cannot be accepted is correct because this is not a case of discharge or dismissal which is punitive in nature for this Tribunal to interfere with the punishment of compulsory retirement imposed against the Petitioner by the Respondent/Management under Section 11A of Industrial Disputes Act. The compulsory retirement is not at all a punishment. On the other hand, it is very clearly stated in the Counter Statement that the concerned workman, the Petitioner herein is entitled to all other retirement benefits like pension, medical facilities for himself and spouse, air passages for family etc. apart from provident fund, gratuity and other benefits. As per Ex. M14 the age of retirement was brought down from 60 to 58 years of age. The claim made by the Petitioner proceed on the basis that the age of retirement is 60 years is not correct. Under such circumstances, in the absence of the Petitioner losing any of his terminal benefits because of compulsory retirement from service, this Tribunal can uphold the action taken by the management as valid and correct. Hence, it is concluded that the action of the Management against the Petitioner in compulsorily retiring him from service is justified. So the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief. Thus, the point is answered accordingly.

11. In the result, an award is passed holding that the action of the management of Indian Airlines Ltd. in compulsorily retiring Sri S. M. K. Khan from service with effect from August, 1999 is justified. Hence the concerned employee is not entitled for any relief. No cost.

(Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 14th September, 2001.)

K. KARTHIKEYAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined

For the I Party/Workman : None

For the II Party/Management

MW1—Sri Balakrishna Vijayakumar,

DOCUMENTS MARKED :

For I Party/Workman :

Ex No	Date	Description
W1	25-11-61	Xerox copy of the standing orders applicable to Indian Airlines Corpn Part IV published in Gazette
W2	1996 to 1999	Xerox copy of the leave application-cum-record.
W3	January, 1999	Xerox copy of the Negative report
W4	March, 1999	Xerox copy of the Negative report

For the II Party/Management .

Ex No	Date	Description
M1	04-12-67	Xerox copy of the warning letter issued by the Management to the Petitioner.
M2	08-12-67	Xerox copy of the warning letter issued by the Management to the Petitioner
M3	01-08-68	Xerox copy of the punishment order issued by the Management to the Petitioner
M4	13-11-69	Xerox copy of the letter from the Industrial Relations Officer to the Petitioner.
M5	08-12-70	Xerox copy of the charge sheet
M6	26-05-71	Xerox copy of the demotion order issued by the Management to the Petitioner
M7	25/26-7-74	Xerox copy of the warning letter issued by the Management to the Petitioner.
M8	03-08-93	Xerox copy of the order regarding reduction in time scale issued by the Management to the Petitioner.
M9	04-07-87	Xerox copy of the warning letter issued by the Management to the Petitioner.
M10	17-08-90	Xerox copy of the Establishment Order No. 70 of 1990
M11	05-01-98	Xerox copy of the Establishment Order No. 02 of 1998
M12	11-05-98	Xerox copy of the proposal for retirement.
M13	18-05-98	Xerox copy of the letter from the Petitioner to the Management
M14	15-06-98	Xerox copy of the letter from the General Manager, IAL, HQ, New Delhi to Regional Directors regarding Amendment in retirement age of employees.

- M15 15-07-98—Xerox copy of the order of compulsory retirement issued by the Management to the Petitioner.
- M16 08-08-98—Xerox copy of the letter from the Regional Director to the Petitioner regarding retirement under Service Regulation 12.
- M17 27-05-99—Xerox copy of the letter from the Regional Director to the Petitioner regarding retirement under Service Regulation 12.
- M18 14-06-99—Xerox copy of the reply from the Petitioner to the Management.
- M19 22-06-99—Xerox copy of the letter from the Regional Director to the Petitioner regarding retirement under Service Regulation 12.
- M20 (S-7) Nil—Xerox copy of the Pay Roll from 6th August to October, 1998 and December, 1998 and June to August, 1999.
- M21 18-02-2000—Xerox copy of the letter from the General Manager, IAL, HQ, New Delhi to Regional Directors regarding Amendment in retirement age of employees.
- M22 Aug., 98—Xerox copy of the monthly attendance report.
- M23 Sept., 98—Xerox copy of the monthly attendance report.
- M24 Oct., 98—Xerox copy of the monthly attendance report.
- M25 Nov., 98—Xerox copy of the monthly attendance report.
- M26 Dec., 98—Xerox copy of the monthly attendance report.
- M27 Feb., 1999—Xerox copy of the monthly attendance report.
- M28 April, 1999—Xerox copy of the monthly attendance report.
- M29 May, 1999—Xerox copy of the monthly attendance report.
- M30 June, 1999—Xerox copy of the monthly attendance report.
- M31 May, 1998—Xerox copy of the Muster Roll.
- M32 June, 1998—Xerox copy of the Muster Roll.
- M33 July, 1998—Xerox copy of the Muster Roll.
- M34 Aug., 1998—Xerox copy of the Muster Roll.
- M35 Sept., 1998—Xerox copy of the Muster Roll.
- M36 Oct., 1998—Xerox copy of the Muster Roll.
- M37 Nov., 1998—Xerox copy of the Muster Roll.
- M38 Dec., 1998—Xerox copy of the Muster Roll.
- M39 Jan., 1999—Xerox copy of the Muster Roll.
- M40 Feb., 1999—Xerox copy of the Muster Roll.
- M41 March, 1999—Xerox copy of the Muster Roll.
- M42 April, 1999—Xerox copy of the Muster Roll.
- M43 May, 1999—Xerox copy of the Muster Roll.
- M44 June, 99—Xerox copy of the Muster Roll.
- M45 July, 1999—Xerox copy of the Muster Roll.
- M46 Aug., 1999—Xerox copy of the Muster Roll.
- M47 25-11-1961—Xerox copy of the Notification of Indian Airlines Corpn. published in the Gazette of India.
- M48 March, 1983—Xerox copy of the Indian Airlines Employees Service Regulations.

तृदिनी, 17 अक्टूबर 2001

का.अ. 3163—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 11) को धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबन्धन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुभव में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिनियम 2, धनबाद के पचास का प्रस्तावक नहीं है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-10-2001 का प्रेषण हुआ।

[स.एल.-20012/34/91-आई.आर.(सी-1)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2001

S.O. 3163.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCIL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-10-2001.

[No. L-20012/34/91-IR(C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT
DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under
Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act 1947

Reference No. 106 of 1991

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of
Bhowra South Colliery of M/s. BCCL and
their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman—None.

On behalf of the employers : Shri H. Nath,
Advocate.

STATE : Jharkhand. INDUSTRY : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 26th September, 2001

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/34/91-I.R.(Coal-I), dated the 12th August, 1991.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Bararee Colliery of M/s. BCCL, P. 10. Bhulanbararee Distt. Dhanbad in dismissing Shri Dukhu Oraon is justified? If not to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. In this reference both the parties appeared and filed their respective W.S. documents etc. Subsequently when the case was fixed for hearing Shri H. Nath, learned advocate for the management appeared but none appeared on the side of the workman nor took any steps inspite of issuance of registered notice. It reveals from the record that the instant reference is pending since 1991 and it is of no use to drag the same any more. Under such circumstances, a 'No dispute' Award is rendered and the reference is disposed of on the basis of the 'No dispute' Award presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties presently.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अक्टूबर, 2001

का.आ. 3164.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. 2,

धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[स. एल-20012/64/89-आई आर(सी-1)]

एम. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th October, 2001

S.O. 3164.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 19-10-2001.

[No. L-20012,64/89-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT
DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute
under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D.
Act, 1947.

Reference No. 127 of 1991

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management
of Maheshpur Colliery in Govindpur
Area No. III of M/s. BCCL.

AND

Their Workman

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman.—Shri S. Bose,
Treasurer, RCMS Union.

On behalf of the employers.—Shri B.
Joshi, Advocate.

STATE : Jharkhand. INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 9th October, 2001

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to

this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/64,89-IR(Coal-I), dated, the Nil.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the management of M/s. BCCCL in relating to Maheshpur Colliery in Govindpur Area No. III is justified in denying employment of Smt. Sushila Manjhiain claiming to be a widow of Late Hopan Manjhi ex-miner loader ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?"

2. The case of the workman as per W.S. in brief is as follows :—

The concerned workman in her W.S. submitted that her husband Hopan Manjhi was an employee under the management and died on 28-5-1985 at Central Hospital while he was in service. She submitted that after death of her husband the management neither provided her any employment nor paid all the dues of her husband. She submitted that in the midst of her claim for employment and dues one Rabi Manjhi came forward declaring himself as the dependant son of late Hopan Manjhi. She submitted that her husband neither had any son or any daughter. Accordingly she denied the claim of Rabi Manjhi as the son of Hopan Manjhi. In spite of making such submission she alleged that the management deliberately caused delay in considering her employment ignoring the statutory provision of the Act. Accordingly the concerned workman submitted his prayer to pass an Award asking the management to provide her employment as widow of late Hopan Manjhi with full wages and other benefits.

3. The management on the contrary after filing W.S. cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and the allegations which the concerned workman asserted in his W.S. It has been submitted by the management that Hopan Manjhi was a Miner/Loader at Maheshpur colliery. He died on 28-5-1985 at Central Hospital, Dhanbad while he was in service. The management further submitted that as Hopan Manjhi died before his retirement from service one of his dependant was entitled for employment according to the provision of the NCWA. The management further submitted that in the midst, one lady Smt. Kulwati Manjhiain submitting an application claimed for employment disclosing the fact that Hopan Manjhi was her husband. The application

of Kulwati Majhiain was supported by the certificate issued by Mukhiya and B.D.O. She also enclosed an affidavit in support of her claim. While that application of Kulwati Manjhiain was in the process one Rabi Manjhi claiming himself as the son of Hopan Manjhi submitted an application for his employment enclosing two certificates from Mukhiya and B.D.O. He also submitted other documents in support of his claim. The said Rabi Manjhi in his application disclosed that Halo Devi was the wife of Hopan Manjhi who pre-deceased her husband. Rabi Manjhi further submitted that after the death of Halo Manjhi his father did not marry again. In the midst of that position another application was submitted by Smt. Sushila Manjhiain claiming herself the wife of late Hopan Manjhi. Accordingly she submitted her prayer for employment under the management. It has been submitted by the management that the sponsoring union not only demanded employment of Smt. Kulwati Manjhiain claiming her to be the widow of Hopan Manjhi but also subsequently the same sponsoring union claimed employment for Smt. Sushila Manjhiain claiming that she is the widow of late Hopan Manjhi. Under such circumstances the management submitted that they became very much perplexed about the claims made by Kulwati Majhiain, Sushila Majhiain and Rabi Manjhi and accordingly they demanded succession certificate to ascertain the genuinity of the claim before considering application for employment of those three persons. But in spite of claiming so neither the sponsoring union nor the claimant submitted any succession certification in order to substantiate their claim and for which the management submitted that it became difficult on their part to consider petition for employment of the concerned workman. Accordingly the management submitted prayer for passing an Award rejecting the claim of the concerned workman.

4. The points for decision in this reference are as follows :—

"Whether the action of management of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. in relation to Maheshpur Colliery under Govindpur Area No. III is justified in denying employment to Smt. Sushila Majhiain claiming to be a widow of late Hopan Manjhi, Ex-Miner/Loader ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?"

DECISION WITH REASONS

The management in order to substantiate their claim have examined two witnesses while the concerned workman examined herself as witness in the instant case. Considering the evidence on record I find no dispute to hold that Hopan Manjhi was a Miner Loader under the management. I also find no dispute to hold that he died at Central Hospital Dhanbad on 28-5-85. The management submitted that as Hopan Manjhi died while he was in service according to the provision laid down in NCWA one of the close relation was entitled for employment. It has been further submitted by the management that in the midst one Kulwati Majhiain submitted a petition for her employment in place of her deceased husband Hopan Manjhi. In support of her claim the said Kulwati Manjhi relied on certificate issued by Mukhiya and B.D.O. She also sworn in an affidavit in support of her claim. When the claim of Kulwati Majhiain was in process, one Robi Manjhi claiming himself as the son of Hopan Manjhi submitted an application for employment. His application was also supported by certificate issued by Mukhiya and B.D.O. He also submitted a voter's list in support of his claim. Robi Manjhi who has been examined as MW-2 by the management in course of his evidence disclosed that his father Hopan Manjhi married Jola Manjhi and she died leaving her husband and two sons i.e. he himself and his another brother Hakim Manjhi. This witness further disclosed that his mother Jola Manjhi died long before the death of his father. Accordingly he submitted that his claim for employment is genuine. While the application of Robi Manjhi before the management was pending for consideration one Sushila Majhiain submitted application for her employment claiming herself as the widow of Hopan Manjhi. It has been alleged by the management that the sponsoring union sponsored this case of Kulwati Majhiain and Sushila Majhiain for their employment. I have considered relevant papers and records and I find support of the claim of the management in this regard. Sushila Devi i.e. the concerned workman in course of her evidence claimed herself as widow of Hopan Manjhi but in support of her claim she has failed to produce a single scrap of paper.

6. Now considering all facts and circumstances it is seen that for getting employment in place of Hopan Manjhi three claimants have come forward namely Kulwati Majhiain, Robi Manjhi and Sushila Manjhi. Kulwati Majhiain and Sushila Manjhiain claimed themselves to be the widows of Hopan Manjhi while Robi Manjhi claimed himself as the son of Hopan Manjhi. I do not want to raise any dispute relating to the claim of Robi Manjhi because his claim is not the subject matter of the reference. It is seen that Sushila Majhiain and Kulwati Manjhi by submitting petitions have claimed themselves to be the widow of Hopan Manjhi. It is not the case of the concerned workman Sushila Manjhiain that Hopan Manjhi had two wives. Naturally onus absolutely lies on the concerned workman to establish that she was the legally married wife of Hopan Manjhi. I have considered all the facts and circumstances carefully and after considering all the facts and circumstances I find no hesitation to say that Sushila Majhiain has failed to establish her claim lamentably when such serious dispute in relation to claim and counter claim have come forward there is little scope to consider the prayer of Sushila Majhiain untill and unless she is able to establish her claim strictly. Here it is seen that just claiming herself as widow of Hopan Manjhi the concerned workman did not consider necessary to adduce any other cogent evidence. Therefore, just relying on the evidence of the concerned workman I find it extremely difficult to consider her claim. There was also scope on the part of the concerned workman to submit succession certificate but the concerned workman has also failed to produce the same. As such at this stage I do not find any reason to hold that the management has committed any illegality in ignoring the claim of the concerned workman. In the result, the following Award is rendered :

"The management of M/s. BCCL in relating to Maheshpur Colliery in Govindpur Area No. III is justified in denying employment of Smt. Sushila Manjhiain claiming to be a widow of Late Hopan Manjhi ex-miner loader. Consequently, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief."

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अक्टूबर, 2001

का.प्र. 3165—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 11) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबन्धन के संबद्ध निगमों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण न. 2, धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/232/92-आई आर (सी-1)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th October, 2001

S.O. 3165.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of B.C.C.L. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 19-10-2001.

[No. L-20012/232/92-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT : Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10 (1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 102 of 1993

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Ena Colliery of M/s. BCCI. and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : Shri S. C. Gaur, Advocate.

On behalf of the employer : Shri R. C. Gaur, Advocate.

STATE : Jharkhand.

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 9th October, 2001

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred to following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No L-20012/232/92-IR (Coal-I) dated, the 23/26-7-93.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Ena Colliery of Kustore Area of M/s. BCCI, P.O. Kustore, Dist Dhanbad in denying the payment of wages to Shri Kailash Saw for the forced idle period i.e. from 1-7-90 to 14-3-91 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. In this reference at the stage of hearing of argument learned Advocate for the concerned workman by filing a petition submitted that the workman concerned has pleaded passed away. His widow is not showing any interest to contest this case on being have substituted. It reveals from the record that the instant case is long pending one. None on the

part of the concerned workman is showing any interest to take steps in the matter of hearing. As such relying on the written submission of the learned Advocate on the side of the workman concerned I hold that the legal heirs of the concerned workman are not interested to proceed with the case. Under such circumstances a 'No dispute' Award is rendered and the reference is disposed of on the basis of 'No dispute' Award presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अक्टूबर, 2001

का.प्र. 3166—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबन्धन के संबद्ध निगमों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण न. 2, धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/264/91-आई आर (सी-I)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th October, 2001

S.O. 3166.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of CCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 19-10-2001.

[No. L-20012/264/91-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 145 of 1991

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Jharkhand Colliery of M/s CCL

AND

Their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman—Shri B. B. Pandey, Advocate.

On behalf of the employers—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

STATE : Jharkhand. INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 8th October, 2001

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide then Order No. L-20012/264/91-I.R. (Coal-I), dated, the 23rd October, 1991.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Central Coalfields Ltd., P.O. Jharkhand, District Hazaribagh in dismissing from service Shri Meghan Mahato is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. The case of the concerned workman according to W.S. in brief is as follows:—

The concerned workman in the W.S. submitted that he was Dumper Operator at Jharkhand Colliery. He alleged that over an accident the management issued a false chargesheet against him and also lodged FIR. On the basis of that false chargesheet an enquiry was held against him and on the basis of the enquiry report of the E.O. he was dismissed from service. He submitted that over the said accident a criminal case which was filed against him has already been disposed of by the learned Magistrate wherein he was not found guilty. Knowing fully well the verdict of the learned Magistrate intentionally the management dismissed him from service illegally and arbitrarily. Accordingly the concerned workman has prayed for passing an Award directing the management to reinstate him in his service with full back wages and other facilities.

3. The management on the contrary after filing W.S.-cum-rejoinder has denied all the claims and allegation which the concerned workman asserted in his W.S. The management submitted that the concerned workman was employed as time rated worker in Jharkhand Colliery and his duty at that relevant time was to discharge the duties of mechanical helper. He was not required to operate Dumper and he was never authorised to operate the same. On 17-1-86 he was deployed on duty in the mechanical quarry of Jharkhand Colliery in second shift commencing from 2 P.M. to 10 P.M. At about 8.30 P.M. he unauthorisedly and without any permission or instruction of his superiors took out the dumper bearing No. 1358 which was stationed near the shovel for use in maintenance and repair of the said shovel and drove it outside the quarry. He took the said Dumper in the said manner from Liayo Chowk to Jharkhand workshop for his personal reasons. While driving the said Dumper from Liayo Chowk to Jharkhand Workshop he knocked down one Sri Baleswar Singh who at that time was passing through the road driving his motor cycle. The management submitted that when the above accident came to the notice of the management the concerned workman was issued with a chargesheet dated 21-1-86 by the Project Officer/Agent, Liayo Jharkhand Project Colliery. In spite of receiving chargesheet the concerned workman did not consider

necessary to submit its reply. As a result, the Project Officer/Agent ordered a detailed enquiry into the charges framed against the concerned workman vide office order dated 21-2-86 and appointed Shri R. B. Singh, Dy. P.M. Hazaribagh Area Charhi as the E.O. The management submitted that after due notice to the concerned workman the E.O. held enquiry in presence of the concerned workman. The concerned workman also took the help of a co-worker for defending himself in the said domestic enquiry. After completion of the said enquiry the E.O. submitted his report in which he found the concerned workman guilty of the charges framed against him. The management submitted that the misconduct committed by the concerned workman not only included illegal acts but it also came under the ambit of clause (q) of the Model Standing Order in as much as the concerned workman violated the provision of Motor Vehicle Acts and committed offence under the Indian Penal Code and Mines Act apart from indulging him of serious misconduct/indiscipline endangering the life of others. The management submitted that on receipt of the report of the E.O. the matter was considered by the Project Officer/Agent and after accepting the findings of the E.O. and considering the gravity of the misconduct he came to the conclusion that the concerned workman should be dismissed from service of the company. Thereafter the concerned workman was dismissed from service with effect from 27-5-89. The management submitted that considering the facts and circumstances of the case and seriousness of the acts of misconduct committed by the concerned workman the action taken by them in dismissing him from service is fully justified and that in consequence he is not entitled to get any relief whatsoever. In regard to the criminal trial the management submitted that his acquittal from criminal case by the Judicial Magistrate was due to the lapses on the part of the prosecution and for which they submitted that there was no impediment to proceed with the domestic enquiry as the scope of domestic enquiry was much wider than the charges for which the criminal trial against the concerned workman was held. The management further submitted that according to the settled principle of law the employer is free to hold domestic enquiry over the very same charge even if a workman is acquitted by the Criminal Court. Accordingly the management has prayed for passing an Award rejecting the claim of the concerned workman.

4. The points for decision in this reference are:—

“Whether the action of the management of Central Coalfields Ltd., P.O. Jharkhand, District Hazaribagh in dismissing from service Shri Meghan Mahato is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

DECISION WITH REASONS

5. It is the specific claim of the management that the concerned workman was a Mechanical Helper. No evidence on the part of the concerned workman is forthcoming that he was a Dumper Operator. It is the allegation of the management that on 17-1-86 due to rash and negligent driving of the Dumper Bearing No. 1358 the concerned workman knocked down

a Motor Cyclist named Baleswar Singh and a result he died on the spot. The management submitted that the concerned workman was not authorised at all to drive the said dumper. As a result over the said accident not only a chargesheet was given to the concerned workman to show cause but also FIR was lodged. As the concerned workman inspite of giving ample opportunities to submit show cause failed to submit the same the management started enquiry proceeding against him and appointed Shri R. B. Singh, Dy. P.M. as E.O. The E.O. in course of enquiry recorded the statement of the witnesses on the part of the management and also on the part of the concerned workman in details. All the witnesses were allowed to be cross-examined by the concerned workman. It has been submitted by the management that the concerned workman although attended the enquiry proceeding with the help of co-worker. He also made statement before the E.O. After completing the enquiry the E.O. found the concerned workman guilty of the charges and submitted his report and on the basis of the said enquiry report the concerned workman was dismissed from his service with effect from 27-5-89 on the ground of serious misconduct. The concerned workman denied his involvement in the matter of involving the accident in question. The concerned workman has also taken the plea that a criminal case which was lodged against him by the management could not stand to its merit and for which he was acquitted from the charges. The management submitted that for the said ground of acquittal they are not debarred from taking up independent enquiry in view of the charges brought against the concerned workman. If any criminal case fails due to the lapses of the prosecution in that case it will not be interpreted that the authority concerned shall be debarred from conducting domestic enquiry according to their official procedure. I fully agree with the view of the management. Departmental enquiry is absolutely an independent proceeding and for which it cannot be tagged together with criminal proceeding pending against the concerned workman. Now let us consider if charges brought against the concerned workman by the management could be proved beyond all reasonable doubts or not. I have considered enquiry proceeding. It is seen that the E.O. conducted the enquiry in presence of the concerned workman in details and full opportunity was given to the concerned workman to cross-examine the witnesses. I have considered the statements of witnesses one after another carefully. I have also considered the statement of the witness of the concerned workman. It is seen that witness of the concerned workman viz. Khalil Mian, Jalil Mia and Alauddin Ansari have made contradictory statement. The concerned workman also gave his statement in details but his statement appears serious contradictions with the statements of his own witnesses. On the contrary the eye witness who saw the incident in question in course of their giving statement made vivid description how the said accident took place and how the concerned workman was involved in meeting the said accident. It is seen that the concerned workman was not a Dumper Operator and he was not allowed to drive the dumper which is considered as heavy vehicle. But inspite of that, out of his own whims luxuriously be considered to drive the said heavy vehicle

and as a result of which the said vehicle while passing through the road went out of control and met the accident. As a result a precious life was lost. The Motor Cycle of the victim was also smashed. It is not clear how the concerned got himself acquitted from the criminal case pending before the learned Magistrate. But whatever may be the reason I consider that order of acquittal cannot stand in the way for the management to take up independent enquiry against the concerned workman on the charges of serious misconduct as per provision laid down in the Model Standing Order. Accordingly the management rightly took up the said enquiry and the E.O. made the enquiry in details. From the statement of the eye witness a vivid picture has come out about involvement of the concerned workman to meet the accident in question. I find no scope to say that the enquiry officer conducted the enquiry illegally or arbitrarily. There is also no scope to say that the said enquiry conducted by the E.O. was not fair, proper and in accordance with the principles of natural justice. I also considered the enquiry report and the materials on record and held the E.O. has rightly come to a conclusion holding the concerned workman guilty of the charges. There is sufficient reason to believe that the concerned workman committed serious misconduct and for such misconduct a precious life was lost. Accordingly the management relying on the enquiry report dismissed him from service with effect from 27-5-89. Learned Advocate for the concerned workman submitted that the punishment inflicted by the management appears to be very harsh and for which lenient view may be taken. It is true that dismissal from service is to be considered as optimum punishment to a worker. Naturally it has to be taken into consideration with all importance if that order of dismissal issued by the management was proper and in accordance with the principles of natural justice or not. It is seen that the concerned workman was not the dumper operator. He was a Mechanical helper. A dumper is considered as heavy vehicle which only can be operated by experienced driver. The concerned workman knowing fully well of this fact dared to drive the said vehicle whimsically without any reason and also without permission of the higher officials. Consequent to that he failed to control the said heavy vehicle and knocked down an innocent motor cyclist who was passing through that road at the relevant moment. As a result the said motor cyclist not only was killed on the spot but his motor cycle was smashed. The eye witness during giving their statement narrated vividly how the said accident took place. Even before meeting the said accident some eye witnesses alerted the concerned workman to stop the dumper but he did not do so and for his whimsical driving a precious life was lost. This should be considered as serious misconduct on the part of the concerned workman. If any lenient view in this case is taken I think it will violate the principles of natural justice. As such after careful consideration of all facts and circumstances I hold that there is no scope to take any lenient view in favour of the concerned workman. I hold that the order of dismissal on the ground of serious misconduct imposed on the concerned workman by the management was just and proper and in accordance

with the principles of natural justice. In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

“The action of the management of Central Coalfields Ltd., P.O. Jharkhand, District Hazaribagh in dismissing from service Shri Meghan Mahato is justified. The concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief.”

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer
नई दिल्ली, 19 अक्टूबर, 2001

का.अ. 3167.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबन्धन के संबंध निोजको और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिनियम सं. 2 धनबाद के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का 19-10-2001 का प्रकाश हुआ था।

[नं. एन-20012/386/92-प्रार्थी अर (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th October, 2001

S.O. 3167.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 2 Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of ECL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 19-10-2001.

[No. L-20012/386/92-IR(C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT
DHANBAD

PRESENT

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute
under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D.
Act., 1947.

Reference No. 201 of 1993

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management
of E.C. Nirsha,

AND

Their Workman

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers.—Shri B. Mukherjee, Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union.

On behalf of the employers.—Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

STATE : Jharkhand. INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 9th October, 2001

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012(386)/92-I.R. (Coal-I), dated, the 18-22-11-93.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. Eastern Coalfield Ltd. Nirsha Area in relation to their Hariajam Colliery in not regularising workman, Shri Dilip Kumar Singh as Enquiry Officer and placing in Supervisory Gr. ‘B’ is justified ? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled ?”

2. In this reference both the parties appeared and filed their respective W.S. Subsequently when the instant case was fixed for hearing learned Advocate for the concerned workman submitted that the concerned workman is not willing to proceed with the instant case and accordingly a ‘No dispute’ Award may be passed. No objection was raised by the learned Advocate for the management in the submission of the learned Advocate for the workman. Under such circumstances, a ‘No dispute’ Award is rendered and the reference is disposed of on the basis of ‘No dispute’ Award presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties, presently.

B. BISWAS Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अक्टूबर, 2001

tion vide their Order No. L-24012(146)/86-D.IV (B), dated, the 26th May, 1987.

SCHEDULE

का. 3168.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) को धारा 17 के अन्वय में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संवर्द्ध निोज हो और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध से निरदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण स. 2, धनबाद के पचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[स. एल-24012/146/86-डी-IVबी(सी-1)]

न. न. गु. 1, अवर सी. 1

New Delhi, the 19th October, 2001

S.O. 3168.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 19-10-2001.

[No. L-24012/146/86-D.IVB(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO 2) AT
DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section
10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 153 of 1987

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of
Bhowra (S) Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking
Coal Ltd. and their workman

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : Shri S. N. Goswami,
Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : Shri H. Nath,
Advocate.

STATE : Jharkhand. INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 8th October, 2001

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudica-

"Whether the action of the Management in not getting the workman examined by the Medical Board before 1-7-82 when his case was referred to the Medical Board on 24-5-82 and not giving employment to the dependant of the workman on the basis of the recommendation of the Medical Board under clause 10.4.3 of NCWA-II is justified? If not, what relief the workman concerned is entitled to?"

2. The case of the concerned workman according to the W.S. in brief is as follows :—

The concerned workman submitted that he was permanent employee of Bhowra (S) Colliery Area No. XI of M. S. BCCL and worked in the capacity of Pump Operator. He submitted further that during the period of his employment he became seriously ill due to incurable disease of permanent nature and for which he submitted his prayer for his medical examination. Accordingly the management referred him to the Medical Board at Goyala Nagar dispensary on 26-5-82. On that day after being examined by the medical board he was declared unfit for duty and the said medical board communicated their report to the management vide letter No. GM-PFR/XI/82/4215-17 dt. 17-2-82. The concerned workman submitted that according to the provision of clause 10.4.3 of NCWA-II he submitted several representations for employment of his dependant due to his permanent disablement in his place in the colliery, but the management did not pay any heed to his representations. He submitted that according to the provision of para 10.4.3 of NCWA-II the dependant of an employee is legally entitled to the benefit of employment in the colliery in place of the concerned workman if he is declared unfit due to his permanent disability. As the management in spite of knowing the specific provision of the said agreement ignored to provide any employment to his dependant due to his permanent disability he finding no other way raised an industrial dispute which resulted reference to this Tribunal.

3. The management on the contrary after filing W.S.-cum-rejoinder has denied all the claims and allegations which the concerned workman asserted in his W.S. The management submitted that the concerned workman was superannuated from his service with effect from 1-7-82. Just one month before the date of superannuation the concerned workman was referred to the medical board vide letter dt. 24/25-5-82 on the basis of his representation. The Medical Board examined the concerned workman on 7-7-82 and declared him unfit for duty but by that date the concerned workman was already superannuated from his service and for which there was no question to provide any employment to his dependant according to the provision of para 10.4.3 of NCWA-II. The management further submitted that as the said medical board's report was received by the management long after the date of superannuation of the concerned workman there was no scope on their part to consider the same. The management further submitted admitting the provision as laid down

in para 10.4.3 of the NCWA the case of the concerned workman was not be fitting one where employment of his son could be considered. Accordingly the management has prayed for passing an Award rejecting the claim of the concerned workman.

4. The points for consideration in this reference are :—

“Whether the action of the Management in not getting the workman examined by the Medical Board before 1-7-82 when his case was referred to the Medical Board on 24-5-82 and not giving employment to the dependant of the workman on the basis of the recommendation of the Medical Board under Clause 10.4.3 of NCWA-II is justified? If not, what relief the workman concerned is entitled?”

DECISION WITH REASONS

5. It is seen that the management in order to substantiate his claim examined two witnesses while the concerned workman declined to examine any witness in support of his claim. Here the moot question is whether the dependant of the concerned workman is legally entitled to get employment according to the provision as laid down in para 10.4.3 of NCWA-II. There is no dispute to hold that the concerned workman was a permanent employee under the management. He was a Pump Operator. There is no dispute to hold that his date of superannuation was on 1-7-82. It is the contention of the concerned workman that in course of his employment he became seriously ill and for which it became very much difficult on his part to carry on his normal work. The disease was permanent in nature and incurable. He submitted several representations before the management with request to send him before the medical board for his medical examination but the management did not consider necessary to respond to his representation. In course of hearing the concerned workman has failed to produce a single copy of representation in support of his claim that long before his date of superannuation he made representation for his medical examination before the management. As such just on the basis of the claim made in the W.S. I do not find any scope to uphold his submission. It has been admitted by the concerned workman that in response to his representation the management issued necessary order to the Medical Board for medical examination of the concerned workman during later part of May, 1982. In response to the instruction the concerned workman attended the said medical board and he submitted that the medical board after his due examination declared him unfit. MW-1 who is a Specialist Radiologist posted in the office of the Chief Medical Officer during his evidence disclosed that the concerned workman was directed by the Manager Bhowra (South) Colliery for appearance before the Medical Board at Koyala Bhawan on 26-5-82. In spite of that specific direction instead of appearing before the Medical Board on the date fixed the concerned workman appeared on 23-6-82. This witness further disclosed that the medical board which examined the concerned workman was consisting of Dr. B. K. Sengupta as Chairman and Dr. P. K. Dutta, Ex-President of I.M.A. a permanent member of the Board. This witness also was a member of the said

Board. In the said Board the concerned workman was medically examined and after his medical examination they submitted report. The report during evidence of this witness was marked as Ext. M-1. This witness further disclosed that they advised for certain investigation and final result was kept reserved subject to consultation of the said investigation report. The medical reports during evidence of this witness were marked as Ext. M-2. After that the next medical board was held on 7-7-82 consisting of the same members along with another Dr. N. N. Kundu. After consulting investigation report the medical board submitted their final report and the said report during evidence of this witness was marked as Ext. M-3. I have considered the documents marked as Exts. M-1 to M-3 and I have also considered Ext. W-1 and W-2. Considering the medical report I find that the concerned workman was declared unfit permanently. The report was signed on 7-7-82 though the concerned workman was examined on 23-6-82. It is therefore seen that just a few days before the date of his superannuation the concerned workman was declared unfit permanently. It is the contention of the concerned workman that as he was declared medically unfit permanently by the medical board, according to para 10.4.3 of NCWA-II the management is liable to give employment to his dependant son. I have considered the provision as laid down in para 10.4.3 which speaks as follows :—

“Para 10.4.3 :—Employment to one dependant of a worker who is permanently disabled in his place.

- (i) The disablement of the worker concerned should arise from injury or disease, be of a permanent nature resulting into loss of employment and it should be so certified by the Coal Company concerned.
- (ii) The dependant to be considered for employment should be physically fit and suitable for employment and aged below 35 years.”

The management in course of hearing did not deny this provision but submitted that they obtained the medical report after the concerned workman was superannuated from his service. The medical report Ext. M-3 speaks clearly that it was signed by the doctors of the Medical Board on 7-7-82. It is further seen that only 7 days prior to the date of his superannuation the concerned workman was finally examined by the Medical Board. Before that date the medical board did not find any scope to draw any conclusion about the nature of ailment suffered by the concerned workman and also to draw conclusion if the concerned workman was suffering from any incurable disease which is permanent in nature. They had to rely on certain investigations and after obtaining these investigation report and also consulting the same the doctors of the medical board opined that the concerned workman was suffering from incurable diseases and their finding to that effect was written in the report on 7-7-82. It is seen that the concerned workman though declared medically unfit on 7-7-82 was in his employment continuously upto the date of his superannuation. No evidence on the part of the concerned workman is forthcoming before this Tribunal to the effect that due to his serious ailments he was unable to perform his job regularly. No medical papers are

also forthcoming before this Tribunal on the part of the concerned workman actually how long he was suffering from such disease. Para 10.4.3 speaks clearly that consideration of employment to the dependant members of the concerned workman will be considered by the management if the workman is declared unfit permanently during his service period. Here the picture is quite different. I do not want to raise any dispute about the ailment of the concerned workman which he was suffering from prior to his date of superannuation but it is seen that inspite of such ailment he continued to work till the date of his superannuation. It is further seen that the concerned workman was declared unfit after his superannuation. Therefore, the provision of para 9.4.3 of NCWA is not attracted in this case. I have every sympathy for the concerned workman but I am constrained from giving any relief to the concerned workman as per provision of NCWA-II because of the fact that he was not declared medically unfit prior to his date of superannuation. In view of the facts and circumstances discussed above I do not find any scope to give any relief to the concerned workman. In the result the following Award is rendered :—

"The action of the management in not getting the workman examined by the Medical Board before 1-7-82 when his case was referred to the Medical Board on 24-5-82 and not giving employment to the dependant of the workman on the basis of the recommendation of the Medical Board under Clause 10.4.3 of NCWA-II is justified. Consequently, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief."

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 2001

का.आ. 3169.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार विजया बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निदेशित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय बंगलोर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करने है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल 12012/186/93-आई आर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th October, 2001

S.O. 3169.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Bangalore as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Vijaya Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16th October, 2001.

[No. L-12012/186/93-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT "SHRAM SADAN"

III Main, III Cross, II Phase, Tumkur Road, Yeshwanthpur, Bangalore.

Dated : 9th October, 2001

PRESENT :

Hon'ble Shri V. N. Kulkarni, B.Com, LLB, Presiding Officer.

CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

C.R. No. 41/94

I PARTY

The General Secretary,
Dharwad District Bank
Employees' Association,

9, Corporation Building,
Broadway,
Hubli-580020.

(M. Ramrao-Genl. Secretary).

II PARTY

The Divisional Manager,
Vijaya Bank, Regional
Office,

Lamington Road,
Hubli-580020.

(Advocate-B. C. Prabhakar).

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12012/186/93-IR(B-II) dated 11th April 1994 for adjudication on the following schedule:

SCHEDULE

"Whether the management of Vijaya Bank, Hubli is justified in stopping the annual increment that accrued to Shri Sheshu Shetty, Clerk with effect from 1-11-1991 and in deducting loan instalments from his subsistence allowance? If not, what relief is the said workman entitled to?"

2. The first party was working with the Second Party. The Management stopped the annual increment and therefore, the dispute is raised.

3. Parties appeared and filed Claim Statement and Counter respectively.

4. The case of the first party in brief is as follows:

5. This dispute is filed by the General Secretary, Dharwad District Bank Employees Association, Broadway, Hubli on behalf of the workman.

6. It is the case of the union that Mr. Shesh S. Shetty has been Member of the first party and Mr. S. S. Shetty joined the services of the Second party bank on 10-11-1975 at Ahmedabad Divisional Office and worked at different places. He was granted

his first annual increment on 10-11-1976 as per the provisions of Bipartite Settlements and that was continued each year.

7. It is the further case of the union that the workman was suspended on 11-11-1991 by order dated 9-11-1991 on some unfounded allegations, in a biased manner. First party union workman was entitled for subsistence allowance as alleged in para 4 of the Claim Statement and he was not given. The management deducted sundry amounts from his subsistence allowance without the consent of the workman. First party union requested the management not to deduct any amount but the management did not listen to the submissions. First party was entitled for annual increment from 1-11-1991 which is prior to the date of his suspension effective from 11-11-1991. But the management illegally withhold the annual increment due to the workman. The stoppage of increment is illegal. First party union has prayed to pass award in its favour.

8. The case of the Second party in brief is as follows.

9. It is true that the first party workman joined the services on 10-11-75 and he was promoted as Clerk w.e.f. 15-2-1980.

10. It is the case of the management that from 25-7-1987, first party union workman was working at Bankapur Branch, Hubli. It is true that the increments are granted to the employees on annual basis and the same will be released on satisfactory discharge of duties and is not automatic.

11. The case of sanctioning increment of each employee will be taken up after due date of increment. Increment will be given from the 1st date of that month. The claim of the first party for grant of increment due on 9-11-1991 is not correct. The annual date for release of the increment to the first party workman is 15th November every year. For the year 1991 the increment due date was 15-11-91.

12. It is the further case of the management that before the due date of the increment, the first party was placed under suspension w.e.f. 9-11-91, pending initiation of enquiry, as there was prima facie grounds to believe that the first party was involved in fraudulent encashment of two forged demand drafts purported to have been issued by Keshapur Branch, Hubli, of the second party bank on 23-9-89 and 28-9-89 favouring Shri V. Srinivasa Rao and M/s. S. V. Katekar and sons for Rs. 37,000 and Rs. 1,30,000 respectively. The due date for increment was on 15-11-91 but before that date workman was kept under suspension. The benefit of claiming increment from 1-11-91 arises only when he has been sanctioned increment on the due date. Infact Management has not sanctioned any increment to the first party as he was on suspension on 15-11-91. Therefore the claim of the first party is not correct.

13. It is also said by the management that the investigation was conducted by the CBI and the CBI subsequently filed a charge sheet under Section 120(b) read with sections 419, 420, 468 and 471 of the IPC and the case is pending before the J.M.F.C., 2nd, Hubli. The first party workman did not render satisfactory service and therefore the annual increment was not sanctioned.

14. Regarding Subsistence Allowance it is submitted that all the employees who are working in the second party bank have their individual savings bank account opened in the branch where they work. The individual workman operate their accounts and the salary of each individual workman would be credited to their account every month. The subsistence allowance payable to the suspended employees is also credited to their savings Bank Account. The first party workman was paid the subsistence allowance every month. The first party workman has availed loan and had given irrevocable undertaking to collect/debit from his account towards the loan instalments payable to the bank. As such, the bank is collecting the loan instalments from the first party concerned workman in terms of the irrevocable undertaking given the first party workman out of his SB Account. The action of the management is fully legal.

15. It is further case of the management that the dispute is not legally and properly espoused by the first party union. In paras 13 and 14 of the Counter it is said that the union has no right to raise this dispute. Management for these reasons and for some other reasons has prayed to reject the reference.

16. It is seen from the records that workman got examined himself as WW1 and the management examined one witness. I have heard the arguments and perused all the documents carefully.

17. It is stated by MW1 that the workman was kept under suspension vide order dated 9-11-91 as per Ex. M-1 and the order of suspension was revoked as per Ex. M2 by order dated 23-5-1996. Charge sheet was issued to workman and domestic enquiry was conducted and punishment of stoppage of increment was imposed. He says that the procedure of sanctioning of increment of each employee would be taken up after due date of increment and past records of 12 months will be scrutinised. If the increment is granted it will take effect from the date a person is entitled i.e. the first day of particular month. He has also said that the workman was under suspension from 9-11-91 to 23-5-1996 and during the period the increments that was due for the first party was not taken into consideration as he was not entitled due to his suspension. Ex. M6 is the circular in this regard. Ex. M7 is also a circular issued by the bank. He has also said that the CBI has filed a charge sheet against this workman along with 3 others.

18. According to the cross examination of MW1 subsistence allowance is paid as per settlement. During the course of arguments the learned representative appearing for the first party workman submitted that he is not insisting regarding claim of subsistence allowance but he is challenging only the stoppage of annual increment.

19. I have carefully read the written arguments given by the first party workman. I have read decision given by the first party workman viz. ILR 1999 KAR 1438.

20. In the instant case first party was kept under suspension and therefore the annual increment was not granted. MW1 has categorically stated that on account of suspension the increment is not granted.

Workman has stated in his cross examination that no deduction is made from subsistence allowance.

21. In my opinion the contention of the management that during suspension period the increment is not given is correct and there is no merit in this reference. Accordingly I proceed to pass the following order:

ORDER

The reference is rejected.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 9th October 2001).

V. N. KULKARNI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अक्टूबर, 2001

का.आ. 3170—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इन्डियन बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोक्तों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय चेन्नई के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-10-01 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/211/2000-आईआर (बी-II)]

सी गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th October, 2001

S.O. 3170.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputer Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17-10-01.

[No. L-12011/211/2000-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Friday, the 5th October, 2001

PRESENT :

K. Karthikeyan, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 02/2001

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Workman Smt. K. Vijaya and the Management of Indian Bank, Chennai.)

BETWEEN

The General Secretary,
Indian Bank Employees Union,

Chennai.

.. I Party/Claimant

AND

The General Manager,

Indian Bank, Chennai.

.. II Party/Management

APPEARANCES :

For the Claimant : Mr. K. J. Arunachalam.
Authorised Representative.

For the Management : M/s. King and Partridge,
Advocates.

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), have referred the concerned Industrial Dispute for adjudication vide Order No. L-12011/211/2000/IR (B-II) dated 27-11-2000.

When the matter came up before me for final hearing on 12-09-2001, upon perusing the Claim Statement, Counter Statement, the other material papers on record, the documentary evidence let in on either side and upon hearing the arguments of learned counsel on either side and this matter having stood over till this date for consideration, this Tribunal has passed the following :—

AWARD

The Industrial Dispute referred to in the above order of reference by the Central Government for adjudication by this Tribunal is as follows :—

“Whether the non-promotion of Smt. K. Vijaya, Part-time Sweeper to Clerical Cadre by the Management of Indian Bank is legal and justified? If not, what relief is the workman entitled to?”

2. The averments in the Claim Statement of the I Party/Claimant are briefly as follows :—

The General Secretary of the Indian Bank Employees Union has raised this industrial dispute espousing the cause of the workman Smt. K. Vijaya and filed the Claim Statement. The I Party/Claimant Union (hereinafter referred to as the Petitioner) has alleged in the Claim Statement that the concerned workman Smt. K. Vijaya is a member of the Petitioner Union and working as a permanent part-time sweeper at the Pallipat branch of the Respondent/Bank since 1-10-81. She was in the subordinate staff cadre and drawing scale wages as applicable to her as per Bipartite Settlement. Her services are governed by settlements between the Federation of Indian Bank Employees Union and the management of Indian Bank, the II Party herein. She is working as a Sweeper at the Pallipat branch. She studied B.A. course pri-

vately and appeared for examination conducted by D. R. Ambedkar University, Hyderabad and has come out successful. On getting the degree certificate, she represented to the Management on 5-4-98 to register her qualification in the records of the bank. She has also prayed the II Party/Management (hereinafter referred to as Respondent) to promote her to the clerical cadre as per the subsisting Settlement. The Respondent have entered into a promotion policy settlement with the Federal Body of the Petitioner Union, the Federation of Indian Bank Employees Union on 7-10-93 covering the promotions to award staff members in the bank to higher cadre posts and the said settlement is still subsisting and binding. Under Part III, Clause 4 of that Settlement, the sub-staff cadre employees who after joining the bank have graduated themselves or completed CAIB (both parts) will be promoted immediately. One Sri Mohammed Jehangir who was working as permanent part time sweeper at Nallakunda branch of the Respondent/Bank was promoted to clerical cadre on his graduation and was posted to Darulshafa Branch. While so, the denial of the same privilege to the workman Smt K. Vijaya amounts to discrimination to her right to promotion. The said action of the Respondent/Management is a clear violation of Article 14 of the Constitution of India and all other legal provisions governing the service conditions of the workman. Hence, an award may be passed holding that the action of the Respondent/Bank in not promoting the concerned workman Smt. K. Vijaya to clerical cadre in recognition of her graduating herself is unjustified and direct the Respondent/Bank to promote the concerned workman as Clerk with effect from the date of her claim and also to grant all monetary benefits with continuity of service and other attendant benefits.

3. The averments in the Counter Statement of the II Party/Indian Bank Management are briefly as follows :—

The concerned workman Smt. K. Vijaya is a permanent part-time Sweeper in subordinate cadre and is drawing 1/3 scale of wages. She is working about 6 to 13 hrs. She is doing the work of sweeping the floors, cleaning the furniture and the toilets etc. These duties do not involve handling of books and forms and banking related works. Bipartite Settlement and various settlements entered with the bank govern the pay scales and other service conditions. The Promotion Policy Settlements are not applicable to sweepers. These permanent part-time sweepers were fixed wages in the scale pay of 1/3, 1/2, 3/4 or full depending upon the hours of work each attended and the amount of work area swept. Order to give some sort of career progression to the sweepers, a settlement was entered into with the Petitioner Union known as 'Career Path Policy'. As per the policy, sweepers will be considered for the higher scale wages i.e. promoting permanent part-time sweepers drawing 1/3rd wages to 1/2 wages, 1/2 wages to 3/4th wages and 3/4th wages to full wages, whenever vacancy arises in a branch in the particular centre. The part-time sweepers who reached full scale of wages on completion of five years are considered for intra-cadre posting as

Peon which term is generally called as sub-staff. As per Government of India, Ministry of Finance letter dated 21-11-1980, the opportunity is given to permanent part-time sweepers only to equip them in the day-to-day work relating to banking transactions and to prepare themselves for further career progression. The part-time sweepers are not covered by promotion policies of Settlement. The promotion policy shall not be applicable to the sweepers. The Respondent/Bank enters into periodical settlement regarding promotion policy with the recognized Employees Union. These policies were meant for the clerical staff and the subordinate cadre staff who are associated with the day-to-day function of the bank and not applicable to the sweepers. Sweeper will be considered for promotion in the promotion process stated earlier unless they were given intra-cadre posting as Peon as per the Career Path Policy applicable to sweepers. Usually, the basic qualification for applying for direct Officers in Bank is graduation. But, post of the new recruits in clerical cadre are graduates and by virtue of being a graduate, he is clerical staff cannot claim the post of an Officer as a matter of right. Promotions to various cadres/grades are considered depending upon the requirement of the bank and the competency of the person to hold such posts. As such, the claim of Smt. K. Vijaya who is still waiting in queue to get her intra-cadre posting as Peon-sub-staff is premature and is not in consonance with the Promotion Policy Settlements and the system followed in the bank. During 1995, the Respondent/Bank was giving promotion in various category based on the recruitment. At that time, the Andhra Pradesh Unit of the Petitioner Union made a representation admitting the fact that the promotion policy of the bank does not provide for promotion to sweepers, requested the Bank Management to consider the request of Jehangir for promotion to clerical cadre as out of turn promotion. That was sympathetically considered and when the Bank celebrated its funding day on 19-8-95 Mr. Mohammed Jehangir was given out of turn promotion to clerical cadre as a special case. Having secured promotion to Jehangir as a special case, that too as an out of turn promotion, the Petitioner Union is trying to project the promotion to the sweeper cadre as a matter of right of Smt. K. Vijaya. There is no discrimination as alleged in the Claim Statement. Promotion cannot be claimed as a matter of right and the same is based on the administrative requirement of the bank, eligibility and competency of the candidates for higher posts and the policies governing nationalized banks. As such, there is no violation of Article 14 of the Constitution of India. Hence, this Hon'ble Tribunal may dismiss this industrial dispute as devoid of facts and merits with exemplary costs.

4. When the matter was taken up for enquiry, neither party has let in any oral evidence. Documents on either side were marked by consent as Ex W1 to W7 and M1 to M11. The learned counsel on either side have advanced their respective arguments.

4. The point for my consideration is—

"Whether the non-promotion of Smt K. Vijaya Part-time Sweeper to Clerical Cadre by the Management of Indian Bank is legal and"

justified? If not, what relief is the workman entitled to?"

Point :

This industrial dispute has been raised by the General Secretary of the Indian Bank Employees Union on behalf of the concerned workman Smt. K. Vijaya. It is admitted that the concerned workman is working as a part-time sweeper in the Respondent/Bank, Pallipat branch. The concerned workman while working as Sweeper at Pallipat branch, had studied B.A. degree course privately and got the degree from Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University, Hyderabad. In pursuance of the concerned workman qualified with B.A. degree, she gave a representation to the Zonal Manager of the Respondent/Bank at Vellore Zonal Office, through the Manager of Indian Bank, Pallipat by her letter dated 5-4-1998, enclosing the provisional degree certificate issued by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University, Hyderabad. The xerox copy of the same is Ex. W1. The Petitioner has also sent a representation dated 24-2-99 to the General Manager, (H & RD), Central Office at Chennai requesting the Management to promote the concerned workman Smt. K. Vijaya to clerical cadre. The xerox copy of that letter is Ex. W2. Again the Petitioner has sent another communication dated 2-11-99 to the General Manager, Personnel Department of Respondent/Bank Chennai for the same request in respect of the concerned workman. The xerox copy of that letter is Ex. W3. The Assistant General Manager (IR & HRD) of Respondent/Bank, Personnel Department, Central Office, Chennai, sent a reply dated 10-12-99 informing the Petitioner about the inability of the Management to consider her request. The xerox copy of that letter is Ex. W4. The Assistant General Manager, Personnel Department, of Respondent/Bank, Chennai, sent a reply dated 18-8-95 to the Petitioner. The xerox copy of that letter is Ex. W5. In that letter, it is stated that with reference to the request made by the Petitioner to promote one Mr. Mohammed Jehangir permanent part-time sweeper of Nallakunda branch to promote him as a clerical staff on account of his passing B.Com. degree, was considered favourably by the Chairman & Managing Director of the bank and the promotion was given to the concerned employee on the founding day celebrations on 19-8-1995. Ex. W6 is the xerox copy of the letter dated 5-9-95 sent by Respondent/Bank Personnel Department, Zonal Office, Hyderabad to the Manager of Indian Bank, Nallakunda Branch wherein it is informed that the workman Sri Mohammed Jehangir has been promoted to clerical cadre. It is the contention of the Petitioner that though the Respondent/Management has given promotion to a permanent part-time sweeper Sri Mohammed Jehangir to the clerical cadre on his graduation, denied the same privilege to the concerned workman Smt. K. Vijaya, and it amounts to unwarranted discrimination to her right to promotion. It is not stated in the Claim Petition of the Petitioner that when acquiring the qualification of graduation the concerned workman Smt. K. Vijaya was working as a permanent part-time sweeper of the same cadre as Sri Mohammed Jehangir when he was promoted to clerical cadre on his promotion. In the counter of the Respondent, it is clearly stated that the concerned workman Smt. K. Vijaya is a permanent part-time

sweeper in subordinate cadre drawing 1/3 scale of wages and she is working about 6 to 13 hours per week. It is also stated that a Settlement was entered into with the Petitioner Union known as 'Career Path Policy' and as per that policy, Sweepers will be considered for higher scale wages i.e. promoting permanent part-time sweepers drawing 1/3 wages to 1/2 & 1/2 wages to 3/4 wages and 3/4 wages to full wages whenever vacancy arises in a branch in the particular centre and that the part-time sweepers who reached full scale of wages on completion of five years are considered for intra-cadre posting as Peon, which term is generally called as 'sub-staff' and that the part-time sweepers are not covered by the Promotion Policy Settlements. This contention of the Respondent is not denied or disputed as incorrect by the Petitioner. The learned representative of the I Party/Union would contend that the Indian Bank Employees Union, Andhra Pradesh, have made a request to the Chairman and Managing Director by letter dated 21-8-94 stating that the permanent part-time sweeper Mr. Mohammed Jehangir was denied promotion to clerical cadre on his graduation as a B.Com. degree-holder by the Central Officer, Personnel Department, Madras and he may be given promotion as a Clerk because of his qualification, and that the Personnel Department has put an office note on the subject of upliftment of sweepers in scale wages to clerical cadre on account of passing graduation and in that office note they have stated that their advocate opined that the bank can favourably consider the promotion of Mr. Md. Jehangir as Clerk without entering into any settlement or modifying the settlement with a recognized Employees Federation Union and only on the same footing, the promotion to clerical cadre to the concerned workman Smt. K. Vijaya is made and that in the promotion policy arrived on 7-10-93 Memorandum of Settlement under Part III Clause 4 it is stated that 'employees from subordinate cadre who after joining the bank have graduated themselves or completed CAIR (both parts) will be promoted immediately'. So considering all these things, the denial of the Management to promote the concerned workman Smt. K. Vijaya from permanent part-time sweeper to clerical cadre on her graduation is a clear discrimination and illegal. Hence an award may be passed directing the Respondent/Management to give promotion to Smt. K. Vijaya, part-time sweeper to clerical cadre with effect from the date of her claim with all monetary benefits and continuity of service.

5 The settlement provision as a promotion policy is mentioned in the Memorandum of Settlement dated 7-10-93. The copy of that Settlement is marked as Ex. W7. The xerox copy of the letter dated 21-8-94 of Indian Bank Employees Union, Andhra Pradesh has been marked as Ex. M3 and the xerox copy of the note sheet of the Personnel Department dated 17-4-95 containing the advocate's opinion in respect of promotion of Mr. Jehangir has been marked as Ex. M4. The learned counsel for the Management would argue that the action of the Respondent/Bank Management in promoting Sri Mohammed Jehangir to clerical cadre from permanent part-time sweeper on his graduation and the denial of promotion to Smt. K. Vijaya, permanent part-time sweeper on her graduation cannot be equated and it cannot be said that it is a discrimination attitude of the Respondent/Bank Management because in the Settlement dated 7-10-93

Ex. W7 Clause 4 under Part III refers to promotion of employees from subordinate cadre on their graduation to the clerical cadre. But here in this case, the concerned employee has not in the subordinate cadre when she graduated herself but she was only a permanent part-time sweeper drawing 1/3 scale of wages and as per the Career Path Policy entered into with the Petitioner Union, Sweepers will be considered for higher scale wages i.e. promoting permanent part-time sweeper drawing 1/3 wages to 1/2 wages and 1/2 wages to 3/4 wages and 3/4 wages to full wages whenever vacancy arises in a branch and the part-time sweeper who reached full scale of wages on completion of five years are considered for intra-cadre posting as Peon, otherwise called sub-staff. So, to avail the benefit of promotion under Part III Clause 4 in Ex. W7 the employee must be of subordinate cadre when he became a graduate, and that to have the promotion to clerical cadre the concerned workman Smt. K. Vijaya was not a permanent part-time sweeper earning full wages and had put in five years of service to be considered as a sub-staff. Further, she has to be promoted from 1/3 wages to 1/2 wages and 1/2 wages to 3/4 wages and 3/4 wages to full wages and then to complete a service of five years. But, as a special case the permanent part-time sweeper of 1/2 scale Mr. Jehangir was given promotion to the clerical cadre and hence, it cannot be equated with the case of the concerned workman Smt. K. Vijaya. All these arguments put forth by the learned counsel for the II Party/Management bank are acceptable in view of the facts and materials available in this case and in view of the undisputed provisions of the Settlements between the Petitioner Union and the Respondent/Bank Management. The Career Path Policy Settlement in respect of promotion avenue to the permanent part-time sweeper of the Respondent/Bank entered into between the Petitioner Union and the Respondent/Bank clearly mentioned in para 3 of the Counter Statement of the Respondent/Bank. It is not disputed by the Petitioner Union as incorrect. Giving a promotion to a particular employee is a function of the Respondent/Management. As it is mentioned in the Counter Statement of the Respondent promotion cannot be claimed as a matter of right and the same is based on the administrative requirement of the bank, eligibility and competency of the candidates for higher posts under policies governing Nationalised Banks. This cannot be disputed as incorrect or illegal. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case reported as AIR 1996 SC 668 has clearly decided that "generally speaking promotion is a Management function and the Tribunal may have to interfere with the promotions made by the Management where it is felt that persons superseded have been so superseded on account of mala fides or victimization. Applying this ratio to this case, it is seen that the Respondent/Management has not acted mala fide in non-promoting the concerned workman Smt. K. Vijaya part-time Sweeper to clerical cadre. The employee cannot claim promotion as a matter of right and it is a managerial function based on the administrative requirement of the bank and other factors like eligibility and competency of the candidates to the higher posts along with other promotion policies.

6. The Petitioner himself is a party to the Settlement dated 28-7-1993 with regard to filling up of part-time sweepers and promotion avenues. In the Counter Statement in para 2 the terms of the settlement has been clearly mentioned. So under such circumstances on the basis of the materials available in this case, it is seen that the non-promotion of Smt. K. Vijaya part-time Sweeper to clerical cadre by the Management of Indian Bank is legal and justified. Hence, the relief prayed for by the Petitioner Union on behalf of the concerned workman cannot be granted. Thus, the point is answered accordingly.

7. In the result, an award is passed holding that the non-promotion of Smt. K. Vijaya, part-time Sweeper to clerical cadre by the Management of Indian Bank is legal and justified. Hence, the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief. No Cost. typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in

(Dictated to the Stenographer, transcribed and the open court on this day the 5th October, 2001).

K. KARTHIKEYAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :

On either side—None.

DOCUMENTS MARKED

For I Party/Claimant :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W1	05-04-98	Xerox copy of the letter from Smt. K. Vijaya to the Management along with provisional certificate.
W2	24-02-99	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner Union to the Management.
W3	02-11-99	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner Union to the Management.
W4	10-12-99	Xerox copy of the letter from the Management to the Petitioner Union.
W5	18-08-95	Xerox copy of the letter from Assistant General Manager, Personnel Department to the Secretary General of the Union.
W6	05-09-95	Xerox copy of CO/Personnel Department Respondent/Bank promotion order to Sri Md. Jehangir.
W7	07-10-93	Xerox copy of the promotion policy settlement.

For the II Party/Management :

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	03-10-80	Xerox copy of the Circular No. IRD/1/80.
M2	18-08-93	Xerox copy of the circular No. IRC/G. 289/93.
M3	21-08-94	Xerox copy of letter from Andhra Pradesh Unit of Petitioner Union to Respondent/Bank.
M4	17-04-95	Xerox copy of the Internal notes.
M5	28-06-95	Xerox copy of the Internal Notes.

- M6 08-07-95 Xerox copy of the Circular No. 55/95-96.
- M7 11-07-96 Xerox copy of the Circular No. 38/96-97.
- M8 31-03-97 Xerox copy of the letter from Ministry of Finance.
- M9 17-09-99 Xerox copy of the circular No. 34/99-2000.
- M10 28-07-93 Xerox copy of the Settlement entered into between the Management of Indian Bank and Federation of India Bank Employees Union in the matter of part-time sweeper.
- M11 18-02-99 Xerox copy of the Settlement entered into between the Management of Indian Bank and Federation of Indian Bank Employees Union in the matter of promotion.

नई दिल्ली, 19 अक्टूबर, 2001

का. आ. 3171.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूको बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अतिक्रमण श्रम संहिता के चर्चों के पचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-10-01 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/5/96 आईआर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th October, 2001

S.O. 3171.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of UCO Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 19-10-2001.

[No. L-12012/5/96-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI J. P. SHARMA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHANDIGARH

Case No. ID 116/97

Reference No. L-12012/05/96 IR B-2
dated 22nd April, 1997

Shashi Bhan Son of Sh. Dulia Ram, Ex-Jeep Driver, now R/O Village & P. O. Uchana, Tehsil and Dist. Karnal. . . Workman/Applicant.

VERSUS

Branch Manager,, UCO. Bank, Karnal
Respondent.

APPEARANCES :

For the Workman.—Shri Naveen Daryal
Advocate.

For the Management.—Sh. N. K. Zakhmi
Advocate.

AWARD

(Passed on 7th September, 2001)

The Central Govt., vide order No. L-12012/05/96-IR dated 22nd April, 1997, has referred the following dispute under clause (d) of Sub-section (i) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Hereinafter referred to as the Act 1947) to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the action of the management of UCO Bank Karnal in terminating the services of Sh. Shashi Bhan, Driver w.e.f. 22-10-1994 is just and legal ? If not to what relief is the workman entitled to”

2. The applicant filed the claim statement stating that he was engaged by the respondent bank as jeep driver on daily wages basis on 11-6-1991 and continued as such up to 21-10-1994. He had rendered more than three years continuous service on daily wages and had completed more than 240 days continuous service. Without following the procedure laid under Section 25-F G and H of the Act his services were terminated. No notice or pay in lieu of notice or retrenchment compensation was given to him. His appointment was on regular vacancy. A post of driver is still existing but the respondent transferred the jeep to Head Office in order to defeat the right of the workman. The respondent has taken junior to the workman in service, which is clear violation of Section 25-G and H of the Act. The management has also made fresh recruitment without giving any opportunity of employment to the applicant. It was prayed that directions may be

given to the respondent to take back him in service with full back wages and with continuity of service.

3. In reply to the claim it was stated that the applicant was engaged on contract basis @ Rs. 40 per day for driving bank vehicle. No appointment was issued to the applicant. The services of the workman were utilised in emergency mostly on working days. The applicant was not appointed against regular vacancy. The jeep having been withdrawn by the head office, there was no work of driver. Thereafter engagement of the applicant was not all required so it was discontinued. There is no post available temporary or permanent against which the applicant can claim reinstatement. Otherwise also, there is set procedure for recruitment of drivers and they can not be recruited directly.

4. Applicant filed rejoinder to the reply reiterating the facts averred in the claim petition.

5. The applicant filed his own affidavit in support of his claim on which opportunity of cross-examination was given to the counsel for the respondent. The applicant also relied upon the document W2. On behalf of the Respondent affidavit of Pardeep Kumar Sood was filed. Learned counsel for the applicant was given opportunity for cross-examination.

6. Heard arguments of the Learned Counsels for the parties and perused the record.

7. It is admitted that the applicant was engaged by the respondent as driver for driving jeep on daily wages and he continued to work in that capacity from 11-6-1991 to 21-10-1994 and thus had rendered 240 days of service in the year preceeding to the alleged date of termination of his services i.e. 21-10-1994. It is not disputed that before termination of the services of the applicant, no notice, or pay in lieu of notice or retrenchment compensation as required under section 25F of the Act 1947 was given to the applicant. The learned counsel for the respondent has contended that the termination of the services of the applicant does not fall within the definition of "retrenchment" as given under 2(oo) of the Act 1947. He has contended that the applicant was engaged on contract basis. It may be stated that every

termination of service amounts to retrenchment unless it falls within the exception given under section 2(oo) of the Act, 1947. The applicant was not employed for a fixed period by a contract in writing. The provisions of section 2(oo)(bb) of the Act are therefore, not attracted in the case of the applicant. The learned counsel for the respondent has also contended that in case of daily wagers, section 25F of the Act 1947 is not applicable. In support of his contention he has relied upon the case of Himanshu Kumar Vaidyarthi and others Vs. State of Bihar and others 1998-II.L.L.J. 15 in which it has been laid down that disengagement of temporary employees on daily wages can not be construed as retrenchment. It may be stated that in the above case, the petitioners termination was challenged by way of writ petition in the High Court. It was contended on behalf of the petitioners themselves that their case was not of retrenchment but the termination of their services were arbitrary. Thus the petitioners did not challenge their termination on the ground of violation of Section 25-F of the Act 1947. It was held by the Apex Court in Rattan Singh Versus Union of India and others reported in 1998 S.C.C. (L&S) 170, that termination of even daily rated workmen who had continuously served for the requisite statutory period in a years attracts provision of Section 25-F of the Act 1947. In view of the above pronouncement of the Apex Court, I do not see any merit in the above contention of the learned counsel for the respondent.

8. Learned counsel for the respondent has also cited the case of State of U. P. and ors. Vs. Ajay Kumar reported in 1997 (1) L.L.J. page 1204; B. S. Satyanarayana and others Vs. Tirumala Tirupathi-Devasthanam and others, 1999 Lab. I.C. 2428, Dinubhai Ravabhai Vankat and others Vs. President Talod Nagar Panchayat Municipal Burrough, 1998 Lab. I.C. 1177. The cases 1997(1) L.L.J. 1204 and 1999 Lab. I.C. 2428 relate to the regularisation of services and in case 1998 Lab. I.C. 1177 & the services were terminated after complying with the provisions of Section 25-F of the Act 1947. In view of the pronouncement of the Apex Court referred above, the services of the applicant could not have been terminated legally without complying with the provisions of Section 25-F of the Act 1947. The

learned counsel for the applicant has restricted his arguments only to the violation of Section 25-F of the Act 1947. There being no dispute that before terminating the services of the applicant, no notice or pay in lieu of notice or retrenchment compensation was paid to the applicant. It is proved that the services of the applicant were terminated in violation of section 25-F of the Act 1947.

9. On the basis of the above discussion, the termination of the services of the applicant by the respondent is held to be unjustified, and illegal. It has been admitted by the applicant that he has been earning Rs. 1500 per month. As driver he was being paid Rs. 40 per day. He was this earning more than what he was earning from the respondent bank. In view of this fact, he is not entitled to back wages. He will be deemed to be in continuous service of the management from the date of termination. The respondent will be free to dispense with the services of the applicant after complying with the provisions of Section 25-F of the Act, 1947. The copies of the Award be sent to the Central Govt. U/s 17(1) of the Act 1947 for publication.

Chandigarh.

7-9-2001.

J. P. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 अक्टूबर, 2001

का. भा. 3172.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायलय कानपुर के पत्रों को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/44/97-आईआर (बी-II)]

सी गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd October, 2001

S.O. 3172—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Union Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 22-10-2001.

[No. L-12012/44/97-IR(B-II)]
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI R. P. PANDEY, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, SARVODAYA NAGAR, KANPUR

Industrial Dispute No. 63 of 98

In the matter of dispute between :

General Secretary,

Union Bank of India Employees Union,
638/M/33, Murari Nagar, Faizabad Road,
Lucknow.

AND

The General Manager,
Union Bank of India,
Zonal Office, Sharda Tower,
11 Floor, Kapoorthala Complex,
Lucknow.

AWARD

1. Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, vide its notification No. L-12012/44/97/IR (B-II) dated 3-4-98, has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal :—

Whether the action of the management of Union Bank of India in not considering the request to transfer of Shri S. K. Dudeja, clerk/cashier at Ghazipur Main Branch to Modinagar, vide his application dated 6-2-95 is legal and justified? If not, what relief the said workman is entitled?

2. Statement of claim has been filed on behalf of the workman with the allegations that there is a definite transfer policy having the procedure to fill up clerical vacancies at new branches, at new station which is contained in staff circular No. 3712 dated 8-3-91. According to paragraph 5 of the circular the bank issued a circular inviting applications from the willing clerks for posting at proposed branch at Modinagar. Sri S. K. Dudeja, clerk-cum-cashier submitted his application in the prescribed proforma and the same was duly forwarded by the branch manager of main branch of the bank at Ghazipur, vide his letter dated 6-2-95 despatched through a recognised/registered courier service. The said letter was received by the Zonal Office at Lucknow on 9-2-95 although the last date for submission of such application was fixed to be 18-2-95. The application of the concerned workman was not considered by Zonal Office, Lucknow although the application was duly handed over to the branch manager, Ghazipur and he in turn had despatched the same to the Zonal Office, Lucknow on the same day or the next day his junior official from Barabanki was transferred to Modinagar ignoring the claim of the concerned workman. The concerned workman approached the bank through his union but no attention was paid to his request hence an industrial dispute was raised before ALC(C) and after failure of conciliation proceedings this matter has been referred for adjudication to this tribunal. It has been prayed that Sri Dudeja the concerned workman be

allowed to be on temporary deputation at Ghazipur till his stay in Ghazipur by making payment of halting allowance as per provisions of bipartite settlement and allow him compensation.

3. The management has contested the claim with the allegations that the circular dated 11-1-95 was issued by Zonal Office, Lucknow inviting applications from willing candidates for fulfilling vacancies at proposed new branch of the bank at Modinagar. The applications were to be sent to Chief Manager Personnel, Department of Personnel, Zonal Office, Lucknow. The last date for receipt of applications was 18-2-95. Since no application was received from the concerned workman within the time stipulated there was no question of considering the request of transfer of the concerned workman to Modinagar. It has been alleged that the stand as complained in the claim statement that the application of the workman was received in the Zonal Office on 7-2-95 is false and misleading. It has been alleged that the bank is acting according to the norms laid down in the relevant circular containing the transfer policy and the concerned workman was not entitled to get any relief in pursuance of the reference made to this tribunal.

4. The workman has filed rejoinder in which he has reiterated the facts alleged in the statement of claim. The concerned workman examined himself as W.W. 1 in support of his claim and filed 3 documents as per list of documents dated 28-6-2000. The management examined Sri A. N. Shukla, Assistant Manager, Staff Department Regional Office, Lucknow as M.W. 1 and filed documents Exts. M. 1 to M. 8.

5. I have heard the authorised representatives for both the sides and have gone through the record of the case.

6. It is admitted case of the parties that applications were invited from the eligible candidates for filling up vacancies in the newly created branch of the bank at Modinagar vide circular dated 11-1-95, Ext. M. 4. According to this circular the application of the persons who wanted their transfer to Modinagar Branch should have reached the Zonal Office, Lucknow on or before 18-2-95. It was clearly mentioned in that circular that applications received after 18-2-95 shall not be considered at all. The case of the workman is that he handed over his application dated 6-2-95 prepared in compliance of the circular dated 11-1-95 to the branch manager of the main branch of the bank at Ghazipur who had despatched the same to the Zonal Office of the bank at Lucknow. Sri Dudeja W.W. 1 stated on oath that his application dated 6-2-95 had reached the Zonal Office on 9-2-95 but his application was deliberately ignored by the Zonal Office, Lucknow. He has placed reliance on despatch and receipt coupon of Yopesh Courier Service, Mall Godown Road, Ghazipur which is on the record. Although it is not mentioned in the list of documents filed on behalf of the workman. This document shows that some letter was sent from Union Bank of India Lal Darwaja, Ghazipur on 7-9-95 to Zonal Office, Union Bank of India, Lucknow. It is not clear from the seal of the bank on it as to on which date this letter was received in the Zonal Office at Lucknow

Thus this document does not support the testimony of Sri Dudeja that his application was received in the Zonal Office on 9-2-95. This document also does not show that it was his application dated 6-2-95 which was sent in that envelope through Yopesh Courier Service. The interested testimony of Sri Dudeja which is not supported by any documentary evidence does not appear to be sufficient to prove his case that his application for his transfer from Ghazipur to Modinagar branch dated 6-2-95 was received in the Zonal Office of the bank at Lucknow on 9-2-95.

7. On the other hand the case of the management is that his alleged application dated 6-2-95 was not received in Zonal Office before 18-2-95, hence the same could not be considered by the competent authorities and the senior most official who had made a request for his transfer from Barabanki to Modinagar was transferred on his application which was received within time. It has been alleged that the bank has not violated transfer policy as mentioned in circular filed by the concerned workman. The case of the management on this point is supported by the oral testimony of Sri A. N. Shukla, M.W. 1 who stated on oath that application dated 6-2-95 of the concerned workman was not received in the Zonal Office on or before 18-2-95 which was the last date for receipt of the application, hence the case of the concerned workman for his transfer to Modinagar could not be considered by the bank at that time. The testimony of Sri A. N. Shukla finds support from the documents filed by the management. The management has filed a copy of letter dated 10-3-95 sent by branch manager, Ghazipur branch to the Chief Manager Personnel, Zonal Office, Lucknow which is Ext. M-5 on the record. This document shows that although the application of the concerned workman was forwarded to the Zonal Office of the bank but he came to know that the same had not reached that office till date. This shows that original application of the concerned workman had not reached Zonal Office of the bank till 1st March, 1995. The concerned workman has filed the copy of the application moved by his union on his behalf before ALC(C) on 27-8-96. In paragraph 6 of this application it is mentioned that when the concerned workman represented to his union and his union raised the matter before Zonal Office, Zonal Office replied that the application of the concerned workman was not received by them and therefore he could not get transfer to Modinagar. This shows that at the earliest opportunity the bank informed the union of the concerned workman in March 1995 that the application of the concerned workman was not received in the Zonal Office within the prescribed time, hence the same could not be considered. It appears that when the complaint was sent to Zonal Office by Union of the workman an enquiry was made and the report dated 15-5-95 was submitted to the General Manager which is Ext. M-8 on the record. This report also goes to show that the application of the concerned workman was not received in the Zonal Office in time and the Union had taken the stand that the application of Sri Dudeja was misplaced somewhere in the office. Thus it is established beyond doubt by the oral evidence of M.W. 1 Sri A. N. Shukla and the documentary evidence on record discussed above that the application of the concerned workman

dated 6-2-95 did not reach the Zonal Office of the Bank on or before 18-2-95, hence his case for transfer to Modinagar could not be considered by the management of the bank. The workman does not say that any officer or official of the Zonal Office had any enmity or ill will against him. I am, therefore, not prepared to believe the case set up by the union of the concerned workman that the application of the concerned workman was misplaced by some one in the Zonal Office, Lucknow. I, therefore, find force in the case as pleaded by the management of the bank that the application dated 6-2-95 given by the concerned workman to branch manager at Ghazipur in compliance of the circular dated 11-1-95 did not reach the Zonal Office before the prescribed date for receipt of the application, hence his request for transfer could not be considered by bank for which bank could not be held responsible at all.

8. I, therefore, hold that the action of the management of Union Bank of India in not considering the request of transfer of Shri S. K. Dudeja, clerk/cashier at Ghazipur Main Branch to Modinagar, vide his application dated 6-2-95 is legal and justified. The result is that the concerned workman is not entitled for any relief in pursuance of the reference made to this tribunal.

9. Reference is answered accordingly.

Dated : 3rd October, 2001

R. P. PANDEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 अक्टूबर, 2001

का. आ. 3173.- औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिंडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय बंगलूर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-10-01 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/55/93-आई आर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd October, 2001

S.O. 3173.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Syndicate Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 22-10-2001.

[No. L-12012/55/93-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
"SHRAM SADAN", III MAIN, III CROSS,
II PHASE, TUMKUR ROAD, YESHWANTHPUR,
BANGALORE

Dated, 10th October, 2001

PRESENT :

Hon'ble Shri V. N. Kulkarni, B.Com., LLB,
Presiding Officer, CGIT-cum-Labour Court,
Bangalore.

C.R. No. 46/93

I PARTY :

Shri P. Shanmugam,
C/o Chandra Bangle Stores,
Kalappa Building,
A. K. Colony, DJ Halli,
Main Road,
Bangalore.

II PARTY :

The Dy. General Manager,
Syndicate Bank, Z.O.,
Gandhinagar,
Bangalore-560 009.

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12012/55/93-IR(B-II) dated 30th July, 1993 for adjudication on the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the management of Syndicate Bank is justified in stopping the services of Sri P. Shanmugam, a Pigmy Agent, w.e.f. 1-4-1991? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. The first party was working as a Pigmy Agent with the management. His services were terminated and therefore the Industrial Dispute is raised.

3. Parties appeared and filed Claim Statement and Counter respectively.

4. The case of the first party in brief is as follows :

5. The first party was working as a Pigmy Collector in the Branch of the Second Party at Frazer Town, Bangalore from March, 1987 and he was collecting the deposit from the customers and he was depositing the amount to the respective accounts as per the terms and conditions stipulated of the Daily Deposit Collection Scheme. The first party was collecting considerable amount of deposits for the bank.

6. It is the further case of the first party that to the shock and surprise of the first party on 1st April, 1991 the second party bank was served a Notice for termination of the services of the first party without giving an opportunity or any reason. The first party

gave representation to the bank to withdraw the termination but nothing was done. There was a conciliation proceeding but the conciliation failed. His services were terminated without assigning any reason by letter dated 1st April, 1991.

7. It is the further case of the first party that he is the only earning member of the family and the family is depending upon his earnings and therefore the action of the management is not correct. The first party for these reasons has prayed to pass award in his favour.

8. The case of the Second Party in brief is as follows :

9. It is the case of the second party that the first party entered into an agreement with the second party and agreed to act as a Pigmy Agent on Commission basis. No salary or wage was paid by the bank. He was not a regular employee of the Bank. The rules and other service conditions as applicable to the employees of the bank was not applicable to the Pigmy Agent.

10. The main contention of the management is that the first party is not a workman within the meaning of Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act and therefore, the dispute is not maintainable. There were complaints against the first party. The first party was not in the habit of remitting the money collected by him in time. The first party inspite of informing to correct himself, has not improved and therefore the Agency was terminated under the powers vested in the contract. The management for these reasons and for some other reasons has prayed to reject the reference.

11. It is seen from the records that the management examined MW1 and against this the workman got examined himself as WW1.

12. According to the evidence of MW1, first party was working as a Pigmy Agent and Ex. M1 is the application by the first party and Ex. M2 is the office copy of the appointment order as Pigmy Agent. Ex. M3 is the original agreement exhibited between the Bank and the party.

13. It is also stated by MW1 that several incidents of not remitting correct amount by the first party and he was altering the entries in the cards and not depositing the amount timely. All the irregularities were informed to the first party but there was no improvement and on the other hand the first party admitted the mistake.

14. According to the evidence of MW1 there were many complaints against the first party workman and the workman was not depositing the amount in time. Against this the workman has given evidence saying that he has not committed any irregularity. He has also said that he has not collected any amount from Subramani.

15. In view of the law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in a decision reported in AIR 2001 SCW 749, there is no merit in the contention of the bank that the first party is not a workman. According to the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India first party is a workman.

16. Now the question is whether the termination of Agency is justified by the management. The allegations are that the first party workman has committed irregularities and not deposited the amount in time. The evidence of WW1 is that he has not committed any irregularities.

17. Admittedly no regular enquiry was held and no charge sheet was issued to the workman. Keeping in mind the principles held in the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the first party is a Workman and the termination without any regular charge sheet and enquiry is not correct. The management has to regularise the services of the workman. The fact that there are some irregularities has to be proved by holding regular enquiry and issuing charge sheet.

18. Taking all this into consideration I am of the opinion that the action of the management is not correct and accordingly I proceed to pass the following order.

ORDER

The management is not justified in stopping the services of the first party workman as Pigmy Agent. The management is directed to regularise the services of the workman, keeping in mind the principles held in the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(Dictated to PA, transcribed by her, corrected and signed by me on 10th October, 2001).

V. N. KULKARNI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 22 अक्टूबर, 2001

का. आ. 3174.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार चीफ पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल के प्रबंधन के सबब नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण जयपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-40012/140/2000-आई. आर. (डी यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 22nd October, 2001

S.O. 3174.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jaipur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Chief Post-Master General and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 22-10-2001.

[No. L-40012/140/2000-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

अनुबंध
केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम विभाग,
जयपुर ।
आदेश संख्या :—एल. -40012/140/2000/आई. आर.
(ओयू) 30-6-2000
प्रकरण संख्या :—सी. जी. आई. टी./35/2000
सत्यनारायण शर्मा पुत्र श्री राधा किशन उम्र लगभग 34
वर्ष, मकान नं. 44, जयसिंह नगर देहली बाईपास, जयपुर ।
—प्रार्थी श्रमिक

बनाम

मुख्य डॉक महापूज्य, राजस्थान परिमण्डल, जयपुर ।

—अप्रार्थी

उपस्थित :—

प्रार्थी की ओर से श्री सी. वी. शर्मा
अप्रार्थी की ओर से श्री तेजप्रकाश शर्मा ।
पंचाट दिनांक 21-9-2001

पंचाट

केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा निम्न विवाद औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (जिसे बाद में अधिनियम, 1947 कहा गया है।) की धारा -10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड-घ के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत उक्त आदेश के जरिए नियमित हेतु निर्देशित किया गया :

“Whether the action of the Chief Post Master General, Rajasthan Circle, Jaipur in terminating the services of Sh. Satyanarayan Sharma S/o Sh. Radha Kishan as a Gardener is justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from what date ?”

प्रार्थी की ओर से स्टेटमेंट ऑफ क्लेम प्रस्तुत किया गया, जिसमें उल्लेख किया गया कि अप्रार्थी के कार्यालय में दैनिक मजदूरी पर श्रमिक के रूप में बगीचे एवं अन्य कार्यों के सम्पादन हेतु उसको दिनांक 18-11-85 को नियुक्ति दी गई। वर्ष 1987 में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्देशानुसार अप्रार्थी ने वर्ष 1988 में आदेश जारी कर दिनांक 5-2-86 से दैनिक मजदूरों को न्यूनतम वेतन जो कि नियमित कर्मचारियों को देया था, के भुगतान के आदेश कर दिए व 1986 से वर्ष 1988 तक का वेतन, भत्ते के अन्तर का भुगतान भी किया। उसने वर्ष 1986 से लेकर दिनांक 10-9-97 तक अप्रार्थी के अधीन निरन्तर कार्य किया, जिसका विवरण निम्न प्रकार है:—

1986-87	265 दिन
1987-88	272 दिन
1988-89	254 दिन
1989-90	267-1/2 दिन

1990-91	289-1/2 दिन
1991-92	312 दिन
1992-93	307 दिन
1993-94	347 दिन
1994-95	319 1/2 दिन
1995-96	351 दिन
1996-97	351 दिन
1997-98	10-9-97 तक

दिनांक 11-9-97 से उसकी सेवा समाप्त कर दी गई। सेवा समाप्ति से पूर्व प्रार्थी को कोई नोटिस नहीं दिया गया। उसके बाद आए दैनिक वेतन भोगी कर्मचारी अप्रार्थी की सेवा में कार्यरत है। बाबू लाल शर्मा वर्ष 1992 में दैनिक वेतन भोगी कर्मचारी लगाया गया था वह अभी भी अप्रार्थी के अधीन कार्यरत है। उसकी सेवा समाप्ति के बाद लक्ष्मीनारायण मीणा व शौकत अली को नियुक्ति दी गई। इस प्रकार अप्रार्थी के द्वारा उसकी सेवा अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा-25, एफ, जी, एच एवं धारा 2 (केकेके) व औद्योगिक विवाद (केन्द्रीय) नियम, 1957 (जिसे बाद में नियम, 1957 कहा गया है।) के नियम, 77 78 का उल्लंघन कर की गई। यह भी उल्लेख किया गया कि उसे वर्ष 1997 से अप्रार्थी के द्वारा परेशान किया जाने लगा जैसे हाजिरी रजिस्टर में हस्ताक्षर न करने देना, वेतन भत्ते समय पर भुगतान न करवाना आदि। इस पर उसने केन्द्रीय प्रशासनिक अधिकरण में आवेदन प्रस्तुत किया जिस पर उक्त अधिकरण ने लाभ देने हेतु विचार करने के आवेदन विभाग को दिए, परन्तु उसे अप्रार्थी के द्वारा लाभ देने से इंकार कर दिया गया इस आधार पर कि उसकी सेवा दिनांक 11-9-97 से समाप्त कर दी गई। दूसरा मामला भी सेवा समाप्त कर देने के आधार पर आगे नहीं चल सका। यह भी उल्लेख किया गया कि सेवा पृथक्करण को तारोख से वह बेरोजगार है। प्रार्थना की गई कि प्रार्थी की सेवा समाप्ति के आदेश दिनांक 11-9-97 को अवैधानिक घोषित कर निरस्त किया जाए एवं अप्रार्थी को आदेश दिया जाए कि वह प्रार्थी को समस्त लाभों सहित पुनः सेवा में बहाल कर नियमित करने की कार्यवाही करे।

अप्रार्थी की ओर से जवाब में प्रारम्भिक आपत्ति उठाई गई कि केन्द्रीय प्रशासनिक अधिकरण द्वारा प्रार्थी का आवेदन खारिज कर दिये जाने से रिस्यूडिकेटा के सिद्धान्त पर प्रार्थी का क्लेम निरस्त किये जाने योग्य है। यह भी उल्लेख किया गया कि प्रार्थी को दैनिक मजदूरी के आधार पर पद पर रखा गया था। प्रार्थी की नियुक्ति किसी निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के तहत नहीं की गई। प्रार्थी को निर्धारित समयवधि के लिये रखा गया था व ऐसी स्थिति में प्रार्थी की सेवा स्वतः समाप्त हो जाती है। क्लेम के खण्डानुसार जवाब में प्रार्थी के द्वारा वर्ष 1986 से दिनांक 10/9/97 तक कार्य करना व प्रत्येक वर्ष में 240 दिन से अधिक कार्य करना स्वीकार किया गया। यह भी उल्लेख किया गया कि प्रार्थी मई, जून, जुलाई 1997 में क्रमशः 4, 1 व 4 दिन अनुपस्थित रहा व वह आदेशों की पालना भी नहीं करता था। यह भी उल्लेख किया गया कि प्रार्थी

को दैनिक मजदूरी के रूप में लगाया गया। लक्ष्मीनारायण व शीकत अली को ग्रुप-“ब” में भर्ती नियमों के अन्तर्गत नियुक्ति दी गई। बाबूलाल शर्मा को कार्यालय के अन्य कार्य हेतु दैनिक वेतन भोगी कर्मचारी के रूप में रखा गया था, जो कार्य अभी भी समाप्त नहीं हुआ है। माली का कार्य अन्य व्यक्तियों से निष्पादित नहीं करवाया जा रहा है। अप्रार्थी विभाग के पहले से ही उपलब्ध माली द्वारा ही माली का कार्य किया जा रहा है। प्रार्थी की सेवा समाप्ति के मुद्दावजे के रूप में उसे एक माह का वेतन का भुगतान किया गया था, जिसे प्रार्थी ने लेने में इंकार कर दिया। अप्रार्थी विभाग में कार्य न होने के आधार पर प्रार्थी की सेवा समाप्त हो गई। प्रार्थी द्वारा अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 25-एफ जी, एच व धारा 2 (केकेके) व नियम, 1957 के नियम 77, 78 का उल्लंघन नहीं किया।

क्लेम के समर्थन में प्रार्थी ने स्वयं का शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया, जिस पर प्रतिपरीक्षा करने का अवसर अप्रार्थी के अधिवक्ता को दिया गया। प्रलेखीय साक्ष्य में प्रार्थी की ओर से प्रतिलिपि कार्य दिवस विवरण पत्र प्रदर्श-1 से 4, प्रतिलिपि पत्र प्रदर्श-5, प्रतिलिपि जवाब मय दस्तावेजात प्रदर्श-6, प्रतिलिपि प्रार्थी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिजोइण्डर प्रदर्श-7, प्रतिलिपि असफल वार्ता प्रतिवेदन प्रदर्श-8 प्रस्तुत किये गये। अप्रार्थी की ओर से शंकर लाल का कथन कराया गया, जिस पर प्रतिपरीक्षा करने का अवसर प्रार्थी के अधिवक्ता को दिया गया।

बहस चुनी गई एवं पत्रावली का अवलोकन किया गया।

यह विवादित नहीं है कि प्रार्थी अप्रार्थी के अवीन दैनिक मजदूरी के आधार पर गार्डनर के पद पर कार्यरत था। वह सन् 1986-87 से निरन्तर दिनांक 10/9/97 तक कार्यरत रहा। उसने उक्त अवधि में प्रत्येक वर्ष में 240 दिन से अधिक कार्य किया। दिनांक 11/9/97 से उसकी सेवा समाप्त कर दी गई। सेवा समाप्ति के पूर्व के वर्ष में भी उसने 240 दिन से अधिक कार्य किया। अप्रार्थी की ओर से शंकर लाल का कथन है कि कार्य कम होने के कारण प्रार्थी की सेवा मूबत किया गया था। प्रत्येक प्रकार की सेवा समाप्ति जो कि अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 2(ओपी) के अन्तर्गत अपवाद के तहत नहीं आती छंटनी के तहत आती है। प्रार्थी की सेवा समाप्ति धारा 2(ओपी) के तहत किसी अपवाद के अन्तर्गत नहीं आती व छंटनी के तहत आती है। यह विवादित नहीं है कि प्रार्थी की सेवा समाप्ति से पूर्व प्रार्थी को एक माह का नोटिस नहीं दिया गया। अप्रार्थी के साक्षी शंकर लाल का कथन है कि प्रार्थी को एक माह का वेतन भेजा गया था, जिसे प्रार्थी ने लेने में इंकार कर दिया। ऐसा कोई साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई कि सेवा समाप्ति के समय प्रार्थी को नोटिस के बवले में एक माह का वेतन प्रस्तावित किया गया हो,

जिसे लेने से प्रार्थी ने इंकार कर दिया हो। ऐसी भी कोई साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई कि सेवा समाप्ति के समय प्रार्थी को छंटनी का मुद्दावजा दिया गया हो। अतः अप्रार्थी के द्वारा प्रार्थी की सेवा समाप्ति अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 25-एफ का उल्लंघन कर किया जाना प्रमाणित होता है। प्रार्थी के विद्वान अधिवक्ता ने अन्य किसी बिंदु पर जोर नहीं दिया है।

प्रार्थी के द्वारा अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा-25 एफ का उल्लंघन करने के कारण प्रार्थी की सेवा समाप्ति अवैध व अनुचित पाई जाती है। प्रार्थी अप्रार्थी की पुनः सेवा में आने का अधिकारी होगा। उसकी सेवा अप्रार्थी संस्थान में निरन्तर मानी जावेगी। परिस्थितियों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुये प्रार्थी पिछली मजदूरी के रूप में 50 प्रतिशत मजदूरी प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी होगा। अप्रार्थी अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 25-एफ की पालना कर प्रार्थी की सेवा समाप्ति करने के लिये स्वतंत्र होगा।

पंचाट की प्रतिलिपि केन्द्रीय सरकार को अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 17 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशनार्थ प्रेषित की जाये।

ह./अपठनीय
पीठासीन अधिकारी

नई दिल्ली, 22 अक्तूबर, 2001

का.आ. 3175.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुच्छेद में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मुख्य उच्च महाद्वार के प्रबंधन के संबंध विवादों और उनके फर्नेचरों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जयपुर के पंचाट को प्रणालि करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22/10/2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-40012/141/2000-आईआर (डीयू)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 22nd October, 2001

S.O. 3175.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jaipur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Chief Post Master General and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 22-10-2001.

[No. L-40012/141/2000-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

अनुबध्द
केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एव श्रम न्यायालय,
जयपुर
आदेश संख्या —एल-40012/141/2000/आई आर.
(डो यू) 30-6-2000

1991-92 241-1/2 दिन
1992-93 262 दिन
1993-94 307 दिन
1994-95 264 दिन
1995-96 304 दिन
1996-97 284 दिन
1997-98 10-9-97 तक

प्रकरण संख्या सी जी आई टी/36/2000

अर्जुन लाल मीना पुत्र श्री गोपाल लाल मीना उम्र लगभग
35 वर्ष, निवासी मार्केट बूजवासी रेस्टोरेण्ट मुख्य डाक
महोदय कार्यालय के सामने, जयपुर (राजस्थान)

—प्राची श्रमिक

वनाग

मुख्य डाक महोदय, राजस्थान परिमण्डल, जयपुर।

—प्राची

उपस्थित —

प्राची की ओर से

श्री सी बी शर्मा।

अप्राची की ओर से

श्री तेजप्रकाश शर्मा

पचाट दिनांक 21/9/2001

पंचाट

केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा निम्न विवाद औद्योगिक विवाद
अधिनियम, 1947 (जिस बाद में अधिनियम, 1947
कहा गया है) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड-घ
के प्रालधानी के अन्तर्गत उक्त आदेश के जरिये न्यायनिर्णय हेतु
निर्देशित किया गया।—

“Whether the action of the Chief Post Master
General, Rajasthan Circle, Jaipur in termi-
nating the services of Sh. Arjunlal Meena
S/o Sh. Gopal Lal Meena as a Gardener is
justified? If not, to what relief the work-
man is entitled and from what date?”

प्राची की ओर से स्टेटमेंट ऑफ क्वेस प्रस्तुत किया गया,
जिसमें उल्लेख किया गया कि अप्राची के कार्यालय में दैनिक
मजदूरी पर श्रमिक के रूप में बगीचे एवं अन्य कार्यों के सम्-
पादन हेतु उसने दिनांक 2/2/1986 को नियुक्ति दी गई।
वर्ष 1987 में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्देशानुसार अप्राची
ने वर्ष 1988 में आदेश जारी कर दिनांक 5/2/1986 से
दैनिक मजदूरी को न्यूनतम वेतन जो कि नियमित कर्मचारियों
को देय था, के भुगतान के आदेश कर दिए व 1986 से
वर्ष 1988 तक का वेतन भत्ते के अन्तर का भुगतान भी किया।
उसने वर्ष 1986 से लेकर दिनांक 10/9/97 तक अप्राची
के अवीन निरन्तर कार्य किया, जिसका विवरण निम्न प्रकार
है —

1986-87 281 दिन
1987-88 282 दिन
1988-89 251 दिन
1989-90 267-1/2 दिन
1990-91 255 दिन

दिनांक 11-9-97 से उसने सेवा समाप्त कर दी गई।
सेवा समाप्ति से पूर्व प्राची का कोई नोटिस नहीं दिया गया।
उसने बाद आए दैनिक वेतन भोगी कर्मचारी अप्राची की सेवा
में कार्यरत है। बाबूलाल शर्मा वर्ष 1992 में दैनिक वेतन
भोगी कर्मचारी लगाया गया था वह अभी भी अप्राची के
अवीन कार्यरत है। उसने सेवा समाप्ति के बाद लक्ष्मी-
नारायण मोगा व शोभा अयो की नियुक्ति दी गई। इस
प्रकार अप्राची के द्वारा उसने सेवा अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा
25 एक, जी, एव एव धारा 2 (केकेके) व औद्योगिक विवाद
(कन्ट्रोल) नियम, 1957 (जिस बाद में नियम, 1957
कहा गया है) के नियम, 77, 78 का उल्लंघन कर का गई।
यह भी उल्लेख किया गया कि उस वर्ष 1997 में अप्राची
के द्वारा परेशान किया जाने लगा जैम हजिरा राजपुर में
हस्ताक्षर न करने देना वेतन भत्ते समान पर भुगतान न करवाना
आदि। इस पर उसने केन्द्रीय प्रशासनिक अधिकरण में
आवेदन प्रस्तुत किया जिस पर उक्त अधिकरण ने लाभ देने
हेतु विचार करने के आदेश विभाग को दिए, परन्तु उसे
अप्राची के द्वारा लाभ देने से इंकार कर दिया गया इस
आधार पर कि उसने सेवा दिनांक 11-9-97 में समाप्त कर
दी गई। दूसरा मामला भी सेवा समाप्त कर देने के आधार
पर आगे नहीं चल सका। यह भी उल्लेख किया गया कि
सेवा पुनर्करण को तारोड़ा से वह बेराजगार है। प्राचीना
को यह कि प्राची की सेवा समाप्ति के प्रादेश दिनांक 11/9/97
को अतिरिक्त घोषित कर निरस्त किया जाए एव अप्राची
को आदेश दिया जाए कि वह प्राची को सेवा न मायाह
पुन सेवा में अर्जित कर निरामा कराने को कार्यवाही करे।

अप्राची की ओर से अभाव में प्रारम्भिक आपत्ति उठाई
गई कि केन्द्रीय प्रशासनिक अधिकरण द्वारा प्राची का आवेदन
खारिज कर दिए जाने से रोजगार के सिद्धान्त पर प्राची
का क्लेम निरस्त किए जाने योग्य है। यह भी उल्लेख
किया गया कि प्राची को दैनिक मजदूरी के आधार पर पद पर
रखा गया था। प्राची का नियुक्ति किता निरन्तर प्रक्रिया
के तहत नहीं की गई। प्राची का नियमित सम्बाध के लिए
रखा गया था व ऐसी स्थिति में प्राची को सेवा स्वतः समाप्त
हो जाती है। क्वेस के खण्डानुसार जवाब में प्राची के द्वारा
वर्ष 1986 से दिनांक 10/9/97 तक कार्य करना व प्रत्येक
वर्ष में 240 दिन से अधिक कार्य करना स्वीकार किया गया।
यह भी उल्लेख किया गया कि प्राची वर्ष 1997 में कुल
39 1/2 दिन तक अनुपस्थित रहा व वह आदेशों
की पालना भी नहीं करता था। यह भी उल्लेख किया गया कि
प्राची को दैनिक मजदूरी के रूप में लगाया गया। लक्ष्मी-

नारायण व शोक्तशर्मा को प्रप-“द” में भर्ती नियमों के अन्तर्गत नियुक्ति दी गई। बाबूलाल शर्मा को कार्यालय के अन्य कार्य हेतु दैनिक वेतन भोगी कर्मचारी के रूप में रखा गया था, जो कार्य अभी भी समाप्त नहीं हुआ है। माली का कार्य अन्य व्यक्तियों से निष्पादित नहीं करवाया जा रहा है। अप्रार्थी विभाग के पहले से ही उपलब्ध माली द्वारा ही माल का कार्य किया जा रहा है। प्रार्थी की सेवा समाप्ति के मुआवजे के रूप में उसे एक माह का वेतन का भुगतान किया गया था, जिसे प्रार्थी ने लेने से इन्कार कर दिया। अप्रार्थी विभाग में कार्य न होने के आधार पर प्रार्थी की सेवा समाप्त हो गई। अप्रार्थी द्वारा अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 25-एफ जी. एच व धारा 2(केकेके) व नियम 1957 के नियम -77, 78 का उल्लंघन नहीं किया।

क्लैम के समर्थन में प्रार्थी ने स्वयं का शपथपत्र प्रस्तुत किया जिस पर प्रतिपरीक्षा करने का अवसर अप्रार्थी के अधिवक्ता को दिया गया। प्रलेखीय साक्ष्य में प्रार्थी की ओर से प्रतिलिपि कार्य विवस विवरण पत्र प्रदर्श-1 से 4, प्रतिलिपि पत्र प्रदर्श-5, प्रतिलिपि जवाब मध्य दस्तावेजात प्रदर्श-6, प्रतिलिपि प्रार्थी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिजोइन्डर प्रदर्श-7, प्रतिलिपिअसकल वार्ता प्रतिवेदन प्रदर्श-8 प्रस्तुत किए गए। अप्रार्थी की ओर से शंकर लाल का कथन कराया गया, जिस पर प्रतिपरीक्षा करने का अवसर प्रार्थी के अधिवक्ता को दिया गया।

बहस सुनी गई एवं पत्रावली का अवलोकन किया गया।

यह विवादित नहीं है कि प्रार्थी अप्रार्थी के अर्थात् दैनिक मजदूरी के आधार पर गार्डनर के पद पर कार्यरत था। वह सन् 1986-87 से निरन्तर दिनांक 10-9-97 तक कार्यरत रहा। उसने उक्त अवधि में प्रत्येक वर्ष में 240 दिन से अधिक कार्य किया। दिनांक 11/9/97 से उसकी सेवा समाप्त कर दी गई। सेवा समाप्ति के पूर्व के वर्ष में भी उसने 240 दिन से अधिक कार्य किया। अप्रार्थी की ओर से शंकरलाल का कथन है कि कार्य कम होने के कारण प्रार्थी को सेवामुक्त किया गया था। प्रत्येक प्रकार की सेवा समाप्ति जो कि अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा -2 (ओओ) के अन्तर्गत अववाद के तहत नहीं आती छंटनी के तहत आती है। प्रार्थी की सेवा समाप्ति धारा 2(ओओ) के तहत किसी अववाद के अन्तर्गत नहीं आती व छंटनी के तहत आती है। यह विवादित नहीं है कि प्रार्थी की सेवा समाप्ति से पूर्व प्रार्थी को एक माह का नोटिस नहीं दिया गया। अप्रार्थी के साक्षी शंकरलाल का कथन है कि प्रार्थी को एक माह का वेतन भेजा गया था, जिसे प्रार्थी ने लेने से इन्कार कर दिया। ऐसी कोई साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई कि सेवा समाप्ति के समय प्रार्थी को नोटिस के बदले में एक माह का वेतन प्रस्तावित किया गया हो, जिसे लेने से प्रार्थी ने इन्कार कर दिया हो। ऐसी भी कोई साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई कि सेवा समाप्ति के समय प्रार्थी को छंटनी का मुआवजा दिया गया हो। अतः अप्रार्थी के द्वारा प्रार्थी की सेवा समाप्ति अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 25-एफ का उल्लंघन कर किया जाना प्रमाणित होता है। प्रार्थी के विद्वान अधिवक्ता ने अन्य किसी किन्तु पर जोर नहीं दिया है।

अप्रार्थी के द्वारा अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा-25 एफ का उल्लंघन करने के कारण प्रार्थी की सेवा समाप्ति अवधि व अनुचित पाई जाती है। प्रार्थी अप्रार्थी की पुनः सेवा में आने का अधिकारी होगा। उसकी सेवा अप्रार्थी संस्थान में निरन्तर मानी जावेगी। परिस्थितियों को धृष्टिगत रखते हुए प्रार्थी पिछली मजदूरी के रूप में 50 प्रतिशत मजदूरी प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी होगा। अप्रार्थी अधिनियम, 19 की धारा 25-एफ की पालना कर प्रार्थी की सेवा समाप्त करने के लिए स्वतंत्र होगा।

पंचाट की प्रतिलिपि केन्द्रीय सरकार को अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 17 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशनार्थ प्रेषित की जाए।

ह. भपठनीय

पीठासीन अधिकारी

नई दिल्ली, 22 अक्टूबर, 2001

का.अ. 3176.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी एस डी कैंटीन के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कानपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-14012/17/97-आई.आर. (डी.यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 22nd October, 2001

S.O. 3176.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kanpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of CSD Canteen and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 22-10-2001.

[No. 14012/17/97-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI R. P. PANDEY, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, SARVODAYA NAGAR, KANPUR

Industrial Dispute No. 86 of 1998

In the matter of dispute between

Sri Baldeo Singh,
Village Jabbar,
P.O. Scul, T. Tej Jaswan Kotla,
District Kangra Etah,

AND

The Canteen Officer,
Shatrujit Canteen,
9 Shivaji Road Agra Cantt.,
Agra.

AWARD

1. Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, vide its notification No. L-14012/17/97/IR(DU) dated 17-4-98 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of CSD Canteen Shatrujit Agra Cantt to terminate the service of Sh. Baldev Singh, Accounts Clerk is legal and justified ? If not he is entitled to what relief ?”

2. The concerned workman has filed statement of claim with the allegations that he was continuously working on the post of Accounts clerk with effect from 1-9-91 under the management. He was lastly paid Rs. 1600 as monthly wages besides encashment of leave and other benefits. It has been further alleged that with a view to deprive him from attaining the status of regular and permanent employee, the management vide order dated 13-7-76 terminated his services with effect from 15-7-76. It has been alleged that the management with a view to avoid legal obligations has artificially terminated the services of the workman and has engaged new hands such as Rajesh thereafter H. S. Negi on the post of Accounts clerk knowing the fact that the work was still there. It has been further alleged by the concerned workman that at the time of termination of his service he was neither given any notice nor notice pay nor retrenchment compensation and thereby the termination of his service is in violation of the provisions of Section 25F of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. On the basis of these allegations the concerned workman has prayed that the action of the management in terminating his service be declared illegal and unjustified and he be reinstated in

service with full back wages and all consequential benefits.

3. The management has filed written statement with the allegations that the concerned workman was not appointed as regular and permanent employee. The appointment of the concerned workman was purely on adhoc basis for a period of two years which was extendable by a period of one year or more. The concerned workman was paid consolidated salary of Rs. 1600 per month alongwith other benefits as mentioned in the Standing Operating Proceedings. It has been alleged that the concerned workman was paid cash incentive on receipts of quantitative discount equivalent to one month's pay and allowance and no bonus was ever paid to him. The services of the concerned workman was not extended beyond two years but he continued in the employment. Thus his continuation in the employment during the extended period was absolutely adhoc in nature. The concerned workman vide letter dated 13-7-96 was informed that his services are being terminated with effect from 15-7-96. The management has denied the allegations of ulterior motives to deprive the concerned workman of the service benefits of a regular and permanent employee. It has been alleged that the concerned workman was allowed to continue in service up till 3-11-96, thereafter the concerned workman left the service without any information. It has been denied by the management that it has violated the provisions of Section 25 F of the Act on the ground that the services of the concerned workman stood determined on expiry of two years from the date of his appointment unless the same were formally extended each year, hence question of retrenchment does not arise. The concerned workman is not entitled to continue against any regular or permanent post. On the basis of these allegations it has been prayed by the management that the claim of the concerned workman be rejected.

4. The concerned workman has filed rejoinder in which he has reiterated the facts alleged by him in the claim statement.

5. The concerned workman examined himself as W.W.1 and filed a few documents in support of his case.

6. As the management stopped appearing in the case after 17-4-2000, the case proceeded exparte against the management.

7. I have heard the authorised representative for the concerned workman and have gone through the record of the case. The concerned workman has proved his case by filing evidence on affidavit. From his evidence as well as from the admission of the management in their written statement it has been proved that the concerned workman continuously worked under the management more than 240 days preceding the date of termination of his service. It has also been admitted by the management that at the time of termination of his service of the concerned workman no notice or notice pay or retrenchment compensation was paid to him. In this way according to the own admission on the part of the management it is established that the provisions of Section 25F of the Act have been breached. As none appeared from the side of the management to rebut the evidence adduced by the concerned workman I have no hesitation in holding that the termination of the service of the concerned workman with effect from 15-7-96 is bad in law being in violation of the provisions of Section 25F of the Act and is liable to be set aside.

8. The workman has also proved the fact that after his termination the management has engaged another person by the name of Rajesh and H. S. Negi. Thus from the un-rebutted evidence of the concerned workman it is also proved that the management has also breached the provisions of Section 25H of the Act.

9. In view of above considerations the action of the management in terminating the service of the concerned workman with effect from 15-7-96 is held as illegal and void and the concerned workman is held entitled for reinstatement in service with full back wages and all consequential benefits. Accordingly the management is directed to reinstate the concerned workman in service and to pay him arrears of back wages within a period of one month from the date of publication of the award in the official gazette.

10. Reference is answered accordingly.

R. P. PANDEY, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 अक्टूबर, 2001

का.आ. 3177.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इण्डियन नेवल कैंटीन सर्विस के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 2, मुम्बई के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-14012/96/98-आई.आर. (डी.यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd October, 2001.

S.O. 3177.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, Mumbai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Naval Canteen Service and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-10-2001.

[No. L-14012/96/98-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. II, MUMBAI

PRESENT :

S. N. Saundankar, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. CGIT-2/99 of 1999

Employers in relation to the management of Indian Naval Canteen Service.

The General Manager,
Indian Naval Canteen Service,
Nofra, Navy Nagar,
Colaba,
Mumbai-400005.

AND

Their Workmen

Shri Yeshwant Singh,
C/o Shiv Kumar,
Paan Bidi Shop,
Near Navy Nagar Bus Depot,
Colaba,
Mumbai-400 005.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employer : Mr. R. L. Nerlekar Advocate.

For the Workmen : Ms. Kunda N. Samant Advocate.

Mumbai, dated 28th August, 2001

AWARD-PART-I

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-14012/96/98/IR(DU) d.d. 26-4-1999 have referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal in exercise of powers conferred on it by Clause (d) of Sub-Section (1) and Sub-Section (2A) of Section 10, of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

"Whether the management of Indian Naval Canteen Service Mumbai in imposing the punishment of compulsory retirement from services to Mr. Yeshwant Singh, Ex-Salesman is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. Yeshwant Singh was employed as a sales-man in the Indian Naval Canteen Service, Colaba, Mumbai, on 2-3-81. One Mr. Vishwanathan was working as Special Grades Salesman and that both were working in the office of Self-Service Section and that Mr. M. Vasudevan, Manager, Grade-I, used to supervise their work. Mr. Singh used to take rough notes of the goods sold on a day itemwise for his reference, and used to inform to his section incharge whether the stock tallies or not. It is contended on 20th September, 1990 Mr. Vasudevan called him to the office of the Area Manager and instructed him, 200-250 ceiling fans should be kept ready on 21st September, 1990 afternoon and that accordingly on that day one Mr. Dhondge came to the Self Service Section in the afternoon with a Matador bearing No. MKP 4526 in which he loaded 225 ceiling fans and that on 22-9-90 he learnt that those fans were dealt illegally and that on 25-9-90 Mr. Vasudevan called him alongwith Vishwanathan and there in the presence of Mr. Patnaik signatures were taken on nanchanama. It is alleged that Singh in collusion with Vishwanathan out of conspiracy sold/arranged to be sold canteen goods 225 ceiling fans in unauthorised manner to a non-entitled personnel in the market with the intention to make monetary gains. It is contended that they both made false entries in the ledger regarding the sale of the fans and temporarily misappropriated the INCS funds amounting to Rs. 1,12,510, by not crediting the sales proceeds immediately. It is contended Mr. Singh showed professional misconduct and lack of integrity thereby unbecoming of the post of salesman. Singh was suspended by the order dated 22-11-90 for the above said allegations and thereafter he was issued chargesheet on 2-5-91. Mr. Karwanda was appointed as Enquiry Officer on 27-3-91. Mr. Singh engaged Gopal Rao as defence representative and that Mrs. Teja Katware was the Presenting Officer, and that on holding inquiry he was found guilty by the report dtd. 19-3-93. The Disciplinary Authority by the order dtd. 3-6-93 compulsorily retired Singh. He preferred appeal against the same to Chairman (INCS Control Board) dtd. 15-7-93 and mercy application on 2-2-95. However both were rejected. The union preferred appeal on 23-2-96 before the Admiralty of Navy, but in vain.

3. By the Statement of Claim (Exhibit-6) Singh pleaded that defence representative Mr. Gopal Rao was not an advocate. He was only a foreman working at Lions Gate for Indian Navy whereas the Presenting Officer Ms. Teja Katware was a practising advocate, thereby great prejudice was caused to him. It is further contended that inquiry officer held a

joint inquiry of himself and Vishwanathan and that Enquiry officer did not tell him that he has to make separate statement of defence which was the irregularity and further contended that he was paid only 50 per cent subsistence allowance during the prolonged inquiry period of two years, though he was entitled to 75 per cent after completion of first 90 days of suspension. He made representation for increases in the subsistence allowance, but not paid to him and thereby inquiry vitiates. It is contended that no fair or reasonable opportunity was given to him and that inquiry was not proper and that it was conducted against the Principles of Natural Justice. It is contended that the inquiry officer found him guilty without any record and thereby the findings recorded by him are perverse.

4. The management, General Manager, Indian Navy Canteen Service resisted the claim of Singh by filing Written Statement (Exhibit-7) contending that charges levelled and proved against Mr. Singh were of grave and serious nature involving temporary misappropriation of money, however, still he was awarded the punishment of compulsory retirement instead of dismissal. It is contended that Singh admitted his guilt and still tried to falsely contend that he was forced to commit a misconduct alleged against him. It is contended since preliminary investigation was made by the management in the matter regarding the incident, was not reported to the Civil Police. It is contended at the choice of Singh he had engaged his defence representative, Mr. Gopal Rao, thereby no prejudice has been caused to him, and that there was no imbalance between representative of the prosecution and the defence. It is contended that Singh was given subsistence allowance, 50 per cent as per rules. It is contended out of mercy, instead dismissing Singh, he was compulsorily retired and that the same was rightly confirmed by the superior authority. It is contended charges against Singh were proved on the basis of evidence on record and that findings are not at all perverse. It is contended on giving reasonable opportunity inquiry was conducted as per the Principles of Natural Justice.

5. By the Rejoinder (Exhibit-8) Singh reiterated the contents in the claim denying the contention in the Written Statement.

6. On the basis of the pleadings my Learned Predecessor framed the following preliminary issues at Exhibit-9:

- (1) Whether the domestic inquiry conducted against the workman was against the Principles of Natural Justice?
- (2) Whether the findings of the inquiry officer are perverse?

In that context Singh filed his affidavit (Exhibit-24) and closed evidence in respect of preliminary issues vide (Exhibit-36) and that management examined Mr. Francis, Assistant Accountant (Exhibit-37) and closed evidence (Exhibit-39)

7. Heard Counsel for both the sides. I have gone through the Written Submissions and the rulings filed by workman at Exhibit-42/43 and the management at Exhibit-40/41.

8. On hearing the counsels and going through the written submissions and the documents I record my findings on the issue in the negative, for the reasons recorded below:

REASONS

9. Admittedly Singh was working as a Salesman, in the Indian Naval Canteen Service, Mumbai. He was given chargesheet on 2-5-91, referred to above, in para, 2 and that the inquiry officer found him guilty for the charges vide order dtd. 19-3-93.

10. So far domestic inquiry is concerned. Their Lordships of the Apex Court in *Sur Enamel and Stamping Works Vs. Their Workmen* 1963 II LLJ, SCC pg. 367, ruled that the inquiry cannot be said to have been properly held unless:

- (1) the employee proceeded against has been informed clearly of the charges levelled against him.
- (2) the witnesses are examined ordinarily in the presence of the employee in respect of the charges,
- (3) the employee is given a fair opportunity to cross-examine witnesses.
- (4) he is given a fair opportunity to examine witnesses including himself in his defence if he so wishes on any relevant matter, and
- (5) the enquiry officer records his findings with reasons for the same in his report.

11. On perusal of the inquiry proceedings filed with list (Exhibit-10) it is seen that charges in inquiry in clear terms were levelled against Mr. Singh and that witnesses were examined in the presence of the employee and that they were cross-examined by the Defence representative. Singh stated in the affidavit (Exhibit-34) that Ms. Teja Katdare, Presenting Officer was practising advocate to represent the case of the management and that inquiry officer Shri Karwande also was an advocate and outsider, whereas defence representative Mr. Gopal Rao was working as a foreman at Lions Gate of the Indian Navy, who used to help workers, was not on par with the Advocate and that this cause great prejudice to him in the inquiry and therefore the inquiry is not proper. The Learned Counsel Ms. K. Samant at this juncture submits that since Mr. Gopal Rao who was wrongly presumed by the inquiry officer as an advocate was not in fact advocate and when managements representative and the inquiry officer were practising advocates there was imbalance and therefore the inquiry was not as per the Principles of Natural Justice. Admissions of the adversary is the best evidence. Singh in his cross-examination para-14 admitted that defence representative Mr. Rao was of his choice, and that as per his instructions he defended him, and attended the inquiry from the beginning till end. It is further seen from his cross-examination that inquiry officer permitted him to bring his defence representative and pursuance to that he had engaged Mr. Rao. When Singh was aware that the inquiry officer and Presenting Officer were practising advocates and as seen from the evidence of Mr. Singh's affidavit, para-3

that Gopal Rao assisted the workers he must be knowing the position and inspite of this, Singh chosen to engage Gopal Rao, therefore, now, hardly lie in the mouth of Singh that there was imbalance and therefore the inquiry vitiates. On plain reading of the inquiry proceedings it is seen Mr. Gopal Rao as defence representative took searching cross-examination of the witnesses for the management. He gave detail defence submissions in connection with the evidence recorded and the points favourable to Singh. Only because Gopal Rao said to not be advocate one does not know, he may be a law graduate, it cannot be said that there was no balance. It is held in *BPCL Vs. Maharashtra General Kamgar Union & Ors* 1991 I LLJ 352, that:

"delinquent employee has no right to be represented by and advocate in a departmental proceedings and that if a right to be represented by a co-worker is given to him, departmental proceedings would not be bad only for the reason that the assistance of advocate was not provided to him.

The Apex Court in *Cipla Ltd. & Ors Vs. Ripu Daman Bhanot & Anr* 1999 I LLJ pg. 900 also upheld the said view. The Learned Counsel Ms. Kunda Samant urged with force that "the weighted scales and tilted balance can only be partly restored if the delinquent is given the same legal assistance as the employer enjoys. Justice must not only be done but must seem to be done is not an euphemism for Courts alone, it applies with equal vigour and rigour to all those who must be responsible for fair play in action. She has relied on the decision of Board of Trustees, Port of Bombay Vs. Dilip Kumar & Ors AIR 1983 SC 109, inviting attention of this Tribunal to para. 10, which states as follows:—

"One has to consider the nature of enquiry, who held it, where it is held and what is the atmosphere." Domestic enquiry is claimed to be a managerial function. A man of the establishment dons the robe of a Judge. It is held in the establishment office or a part of it. Can it even be compared to the adjudication by an impartial arbitrator or a Court presided over by an unbiased Judge? The enquiry officer combines the judge and prosecutor rolled into one. Witnesses are generally employees of the employer who directs an enquiry into misconduct. This is sufficient to raise serious apprehensions. Add to this uneven scales, the weight of legally trained minds on behalf of employer simultaneously denying that opportunity to delinquent employee."

In the above cited case request of employee to be represented by lawyer was refused, considering the charges, circumstances and the position. However in the case in hand, employee Singh considering the incident and the charges, circumstances and the position had engaged Mr. Rao of his choice as Defence Representative, therefore the above said ruling is no avail for Mr. Singh.

12. Singh, stated in para 5 that he had to make separate statement of clarification sought by the inquiry officer. However inquiry officer told him that

clarification of both including of himself and Vishwanathan would be acceptable, and that was unfair. On going through the inquiry proceedings it is seen management alleged both against Singh and Vishwanathan that they both in collusion committed the alleged misconduct. The charge sheet indicates clearly on particulars. Mr. Rao on behalf of the delinquents Singh and Vishwanathan cross-examined management witnesses, gave defence submissions for both and that the report of the inquiry officer pertains to both. Therefore giving defence submissions/clarifications together to the inquiry officer in any way, does not cause any prejudice.

13. It is in the evidence of Singh that he had informed the enquiry officer that he does not want to examine the witnesses. Inquiry was attended by the Defence Representative right from the beginning till the end. On plain reading of the inquiry proceedings it is seen witnesses of the management were examined in the presence of the employee and Defence Representative and that they were cross examined by the defence representative. It is, therefore, clear that he was given fair opportunity.

14. Singh admits in cross-examination, para 15 that he had received the report of the inquiry officer and he was asked to comment on it prior to imposing punishment. The inquiry report mentions on evidence lead, admissions of the material factors, concerning the incident and the charges, points in respect of the Inquiry as laid down by their Lordships of Supreme Court in decisions referred in para 10.

15. Singh in his affidavit para 4 stated that inquiry was prolonged for two years for no fault on his part. He was given 50 per cent subsistence allowance till the last, though he was entitled to receive 75 per cent subsistence allowance after completion of 90 days of suspension. The Learned Counsel Ms. Kunda Samant made much capital on this during her forceful argument. Singh admits in cross-examination, para 14 that he did not write to the inquiry officer that his subsistence allowance be increased, though he wrote to the management. Management examined Assistant Accountant, Mr. Francis who disclosed that as per the INCS rules subsistence allowance was paid to Singh. True it is, during cross-examination he has disclosed that he has no idea as to whether the management is responsible to pay 75 per cent basic and D.A. He has filed rules of service conditions of INCS with list (Exhibit-38) applicable to the employee. On plain reading of the same, it is seen those are not authentic. Singh has filed copies of Industrial Employment Standing Orders with written submissions (Exhibit-43). Admittedly Singh was suspended on 22-11-90 and he was charge-sheeted on 9-1-91 and the inquiry was completed on 19-3-93, and he was compulsorily retired on 3-6-93. Their Lordships of the Supreme Court in *M. Paul Anthony Vs. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. and Anr.*, 1999 I CLR 1032 in para 26 pointed out :

“To place an employee under suspension is an unqualified right of the employer. This right is conceded to the employer in service jurisprudence everywhere. An order of suspension of government servant does not put an

end to his service under the government. He continues to be a member of the service in spite of the order of suspension. The very expression ‘subsistence allowance’ has an undeniable penal significance. The dictionary meaning of the word ‘subsist’ as given in Shorter Oxford English Dictionary Vol. II at p. 2171 is “to remain alive as on food, to continue to exist. ‘Subsistence’ means— means of supporting life, especially a minimum livelihood.”

and further their Lordships observed :

“The act of non-payment of subsistence allowance can be likened to slow-poisoning as the employee, if not permitted to sustain himself on account of non-payment of Subsistence Allowance, would gradually starve himself to death.”

The Learned Counsel Ms. K. Samant inviting attention of this tribunal to the rulings filed by her on record, submits that non-payment of subsistence allowance to the extent of 75 per cent would vitiate the inquiry. In the case in hand, admittedly Singh had received 50 per cent subsistence allowance. Nothing on record to show that Singh is entitled to 75 per cent subsistence allowance. Assuming for a moment, Singh is entitled to 75 per cent subsistence allowance what material is whether by not receiving 75 per cent subsistence allowance prejudice has been caused to him. Had Singh suffered he would have demanded in writing 75 per cent subsistence allowance from inquiry officer, however that he did not do. He is said to have written in writing to the management, however nothing to show that he persuaded during the course of inquiry. He has fully participated in the inquiry, alongwith the defence representative, Mr. Gopal Rao. Inquiry proceedings reveal that his defence was not harmed at any stage due to alleged short payment of subsistence allowance. Their Lordships of the Apex Court, in *Paul Anthony* case referred to above, pointed out that by non-payment of subsistence allowance the inquiry would be affected. However in the case on hand, position is quite different. It is not that he had not received allowance at all thereby no prejudice can be said to have caused to Mr. Singh. In view of this, I find no substance in the submission of Mr. Singh that inquiry vitiates as and that principles of Natural Justice were not followed.

16. Strict rules of evidence are not applicable to departmental proceedings. The only requirement of law is that the allegation against the delinquent official must be established by such evidence acting upon which a reasonable person acting reasonably and with objectivity may arrive at a finding upholding the gravaermen of the charge against the delinquent employee. Mere conjecture or surmises cannot sustain the finding of guilt even in department enquiry proceedings as held in *Bank of India and Anr. Vs. Degala Suryanarayana*, 1999 II CLR 465. It is seen from the record as stated above, Singh was informed clearly on the charges levelled against him, witnesses of the management were examined in the presence of Singh and his defence representative in respect of the charges and that he was given fair opportunity to

cross examine the witnesses including himself in his defence and that the inquiry officer recorded his findings with reasons for the same in his report. I find myself difficult to say that the inquiry was held against the Principles of Natural Justice, fair play and that the findings recorded are bias. The issues are therefore answered in the negative. Therefore, the following order is passed :

ORDER

The inquiry conducted against Mr. Singh was as per the Principles of Natural Justice and findings of the inquiry officer are not perverse.

S. N. SAUNDANKAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 अक्टूबर, 2001

का.आ. 3178.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धोरा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार महानगर टैलीफोन निगम लिमिटेड के प्रबंधन के संबंध में उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, मुम्बई नं. 2 के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं एल-40012/205/96-आई.आर. (डी.यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd October, 2001

S.O. 3178.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Mumbai (No. 2), as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M.T.N.L. and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 23-10-2001.

[No. L-40012/205/96-IR(DU)]

KUL DIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. II, MUMBAI

PRESENT :

(Camp Goa)

S. N. Saundankar—Presiding Officer.

Reference No. CGIT-2/93 of 1999.

Employers in relation to the management of
Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd., Mumbai.

The Chief General Manager,
Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.,
Telephone House, Prabhadevi,
Mumbai-400 028.

AND

Their Workmen.
Shri R. R. Rajbhar,
R. No. 127/128,
Khemji Nagji Chwal No. 9,
S. Bapat Marg,
Mumbai-400013.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employer.—Ms. Y. J. Mestry, Advocate
holding for Management.

For the Workmen.—Mr. N. Y. Lokhande, Advocate.

Mumbai, dated 18th September, 2001

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-40012/205/96-IR(DU), dated 20-4-99 have referred the following Industrial Dispute to this tribunal for adjudication in exercise of the powers conferred on it by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

“Whether the action of the management of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd., Mumbai in retrenching the services of Sh. R. R. Rajbhar is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. Shri R. R. Rajbhar was engaged as a casual Labour by the M.T.N.L. (Mumbai) in the month of January, 1982. It is contended he had worked for 301 days from January, 1982 to December, 1982; January, 1983 to December, 1983 for 312 days; from January, 1984 to December, 1984 for 235 days and from January, 1985 to November, 1985 for 247 days and thus from Jan., 1982 to Nov., 1985 he has worked continuously for 1195 days for which the management issued him certificate. He pleaded that he has not abandoned the service on his own, but, still he was suddenly removed and was not allowed to resume duty on 1st December, 1985. He was verbally assured that he will be called back within a short period and with that assurance he approached the office. It is his contention that the management retrenched him without giving one month's notice and the compensation and thereby not complied the relevant provision of the Industrial Disputes Act. He approached the R.L.C. (C), but, in vain. Therefore he contended to reinstate him in service with continuity.

3. Management, M.T.N.L. resisted the claim of Rajbhar by filing Written Statement (Exhibit-9) contending that the reference is not maintainable as suffers from delay and laches. It is contended after 11 years this reference came to be filed without giving explanation. He never approached the management at any point of time for his alleged grievance during the span of eleven years. He stopped coming to work for no reason and thereby abandoned the service though his name was taken in the seniority list of casual labourers working on 31-3-1986, therefore question of terminating his service and consequently giving him notice and retrenchment compensation

does not arise. It is contended that casual labourers who continued to work as on 7-5-1985 have already been absorbed in service, therefore, the reference is not maintainable and consequently deserves to be dismissed.

4. R. R. Rajbhar by filing Rejoinder (Exhibit-16) reiterated the contents in the Statement of Claim and resisted the claim of the management. It is contended that though he completed 240 days in proceeding 12 calendar months, without complying the provisions, he has been retrenched.

5. My Learned Predecessor on perusing the rival pleadings framed issues at Exhibit-11. Rajbhar filed affidavit by way of Examination-in-Chief (Exhibit-15) and after cross-examination by the management he closed evidence vide purshis (Ex-16). On behalf of the management Sub Divisional Engineer Mr. C. K. Bhat filed affidavit (Exhibit-17) and after cross-examination by the workman closed evidence vide purshis (Exhibit-18).

6. Heard counsel for both sides. I have gone through the written submissions of the management (Exhibit-20) and the workman (Exhibit-22). On hearing the counsels at length and perusing the written submissions and going through the record as a whole, I record my findings on the issues for the reasons mentioned below :

Issues	Findings
1. Whether the reference suffers from laches ?	Yes.
2. Whether the workman in continuous employment of the management as contemplated under the Act ?	No.
3. Whether the management did not comply with the provisions of the retrenchment while retrenching the services of Rajbhar ?	Does not arise.
4. Whether the action of the management of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. Mumbai in retrenching the services of Mr. R. R. Rajbhar is legal and justified ?	Yes.
5. If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to ?	As per order

REASONS

7. According to Rajbhar he worked as casual labourer in the office of MTNL, Mumbai from January, 1982 to November, 1985 continuously for 1195 days. He has filed service certificate to that effect dated 9-7-98, issued by the office of MTNL enclosed with (Exhibit-6). He further disclosed that abruptly on 1st December, 1985 he was verbally not allowed to join the duties and was assured that he will be called. However, though he wandered pillar

to post management did not respond to him. Therefore he stated that he be reinstated in service from December, 1985 as he was illegally terminated. So far the case of Rajbhar that he worked continuously from 1982-85 is concerned, he had to admit in cross-examination para 5 that he put break service. On plain reading of service certificate enclosed by Rajbhar referred to above itself indicates that in 1982 in February he was given break also in May-June in 1983; January-February in 1984; April-May-June in 1985. According to Sub-Divisional Engineer, Mr. Bhatt, Rajbhar was not in continuous service. Assuming that Rajbhar completed 247 days in the calendar year of 1985 as mentioned in the certificate referred to above, he was not in continuous service as it is seen he was given break in the month May & June, and therefore he was not in continuous service, as required under Section 25B of the Industrial Disputes Act? Their Lordships of the Supreme Court in *Sur Enamel and Stamping Works Ltd. vs. Their Workmen* 1963 II ILJ 367 clearly ruled :

"Before the workman can be considered to have completed one year of continuous service in an industry within the meaning of Section 25B of the Industrial Disputes Act, it must be shown first that he was employed for a period not less than 12 calendar months and next that during this 12 calendar months he had worked for not less than 240 days, where the worker was employed only for eleven months, the fact that during such period of eleven months he had worked for more than 240 days would not entitle him to get the benefit of Section 25B of the Industrial Disputes Act."

This decision amply support the case of management.

8. It is to be noted that according to Rajbhar he was not allowed to join duty on 1-12-85, and that reference espoused by him was received on 18-5-99. No explanation has been given for inordinate delay of about fourteen years. In the Statement of Claim he averred that he was stopped from coming on duty on 1-12-85 and in cross-examination para 5 (Exhibit-15) he disclosed that he was removed from service on 16-11-85. He is not certain on which date he was discontinued. On this background the management witness Mr. Bhatt stated that Rajbhar a casual labourer suddenly stopped coming to the work without intimation and thereby abandoned the service. Rajbhar denied that he abandoned the service, however admits that his name finds place in the seniority list of 1986 filed on record. In ordinary course, had Rajbhar been discontinued by the management as disclosed by him in the month of December, 1985, his name would not have found place in the seniority list of 1986. It is pertinent to note that Rajbhar did not explain on inordinate delay caused, in espousing the cause. However, in cross-examination para 6 he states that for the first two years he alongwith five employees used to approach the management for employment. In the second breath he disclosed that, he approached the authorities i.e. A.L.C (C) in 1996 and that on the say of union he had approached. He disclosed that in the year 1986 he had given application to Mazgaon office, but no copies thereof has been filed. It is seen, he did not approach the management

at all. If really management discontinued him in December, 1985, he would not have remained silent, in approaching A.L.C (C) till 1996 and not at all approaching the management. It is known position that there is dearth of employment/job and in this context, an ordinary prudent man, would in fact insist to get job to get bread and butter, the basic requirement. On this back ground, and the inordinate delay caused the contention of management that he abandoned the job finds substance.

9. The Learned Counsel for the management Ms. Mestry submits that on account of inordinate and unexplained delay in sponsoring the cause, the reference suffers from laches, and consequently it is not maintainable. In support of the case of the management she relied on *Bhooj Singh vs. Union of India* AIR 1992 SC 1404 : wherein para-6 it is observed :

“No attempt has been made by the Petitioner to explain why he chose to be silent for so long if he too was interested in being reinstated and has not abandoned his claim if any, if the petitioners contention is upheld that lapse of any length of time is of no consequences in the case, it would mean that any such police Constable can choose to wait even till he attains the age of superannuation and then assail the termination of his service and claim monetary benefits for the entire period on the same ground. That would be a startling position.”

10. On going through the evidence and the discussion supra it is clear that claim suffers from delay and laches and that Rajbhar was not in continuous employment of the management as required under Section 25B of the Industrial Disputes Act and that he had abandoned the service, therefore question of retrenching him, attracting the provisions of Section 25F does not arise. Therefore the management's action can safely said to be totally legal, proper and justified. Consequently Rajbhar is not entitled to any relief. Issues are therefore answered accordingly and hence the order :

ORDER

The action of the management of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. Mumbai in retrenching the services of Sh. R. R. Rajbhar is legal, proper and justified and thereby Rajbhar is not entitled to any relief.

S. N. SAUNDANKAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 अक्टूबर, 2001

का.प्र. 3179.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अन्तर्गण से, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूरसंचार विभाग के प्रवर्धन के सबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अन्तर्गण से निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/245/99-ग्रांटी आर. (डी.य.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi the 23rd October, 2001

S.O. 3179.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employer, in relation to the management of Telecom Deptt. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-10-2001.

[No. L-40012/245/99-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT BHUBANESWAR

PRESENT :

Shri S. K. Dhal, OSJS, (Sr. Branch),
Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour Court,
Bhubaneswar.

Tr. Industrial Dispute Case No. 303/2001

Date of concluding of the hearing 28th Sept. 2001

Date of Passing Award 17th October, 2001

BETWEEN :

The Management of Director,
Microwave Project, Dept. of Telecom,
82, Sahidnagar, Bhubaneswar.

.. 1st Party-
Management

(AND)

Their Workmen, represented through the
General Secretary, Orissa Telecom Project,
Mazdoor Sangh, At. Telephone Bhawan Exchange,
P.O./Dist. Sonepur (Orissa). 767045 2nd Party-
Workman

APPEARANCES :

Shri Satya Narayan Pati, Sub-Divisional Engineer,
O/o. Director, Microwave Project,
Bhubaneswar. .. For the 1st Party-
Management.

None.

For the 2nd Party-Union.

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, in exercise of powers conferred by Clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) have referred the following dispute for adjudication vide their Order No. L-40012/245/1999/IR(DU), dated 26-10-1999 :—

“Whether the action of the Management of Telecom Dept. by not regularizing the services of the workmen working under Microwave Projects and having completed 240 days of continuous service is justified? If not, what relief the workmen are entitled to?”

2. The reference was made on 26-10-1999. The copy of the reference was sent to both the parties.

The 2nd Party-Union took several adjournments to file their Claim Statement. Since, date of the reference till 28-9-2001 the 2nd Party-Union took time to file their Claim Statement. As he did not file the Claim Statement the 2nd Party-Union was set *ex parte* on 28-9-2001.

3. The dispute has been raised at the instance of the 2nd Party-Union. So the initial burden lies on the Union to establish that, the action of the 1st Party-Management by not regularising the services of the workmen working under the Microwave Project and have not completed 240 days of continuous service is unjustified. When there is no materials on behalf of the 2nd Party-Union to support their case it can not be said that the action of the 1st Party-Management which is not justified. In other words, I am of the opinion that, the action of the 1st Party-Management of Telecom Department by not regularizing the services of the workmen working under Microwave Projects and having completed 240 days of continuous service is justified.

4. Reference is answered accordingly

S. K. DHAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 अक्टूबर, 2001

का.आ. 3180.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार अर्किलॉजिकल सर्वे ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संगठन नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक प्रतिकरण श्रम न्यायालय भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/198/98-आई.आर. (डी.यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd October, 2001

S.O. 3180.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Archaeological Survey of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-10-2001.

[No. L-42012/198/98-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT :
BHUBANESWAR

PRESENT :

Shri S. K. Dhal, OSJS, (Sr Branch), Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar.

Tr. Industrial Dispute Case No. 197/2001

Date of Conclusion of the Hearing-28-9-2001

Date of Passing Award-15th Oct. 2001

BETWEEN:

The Management of Archaeological Survey of India,

Horticulture Division No. 4, Lewis Road,
Near Ravi Talkies,
Bhubaneswar, Dist. Khurda.

1st Party-
Management.

AND

Their Workman, Shri Sabar Bhanja,
C/o. Bhalu Bhanja, At. Paraspur,
P.O. Itipur,
Old Town, Dist. Khurda,
Bhubaneswar.

..2nd
Party-Workman.

APPEARANCES :

Mr. Sunakar Pradhan, Foreman,
Horticulture Division No. IV,

Bhubaneswar.

...For the 1st
Party-Management.

Shri Sabar Bhanja.

For Himself-
Workman.

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), have referred the following disputes for adjudication vide their Order No. L-42012/198/98/IR (DU), dated 24/28-12-1998:—

“Whether the action of the Management of Archaeological Survey of India in refusing to engage Shri Sabar Bhanja is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. The case of the Claimant is that he was engaged by the 1st Party-Management as a Gardener from 1986 and continued till 20-2-1996. He was getting monthly remuneration at the rate of Rs. 1,455. He performed his duties to the best satisfaction of the 1st Party-Management. The maintenance of the garden of the 1st Party-Management was essential and was permanent in nature. After rendering services of about ten years continuously the claimant and 29 others filed a case before the Central Administrative Tribunal for their regularisation. When the case was pending the 1st Party-Management refused them employment without serving any notice as required under section 25-F (A)(B), 25-G and 25-H of the Industrial Dispute Act, The Policy of “Last Come First Go” was also not followed. They raised a dispute before the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Bhubaneswar who initially refused to refer the matter to the Government of India on the ground of case pending before the Central Administrative Tribunal. But thereafter as per the direction of the Hon’ble High Court the matter was referred to and that resulted this reference. The claimant has further taken the stand that direction was

given by the Central Administrative Tribunal to prepare a gradation list. But the list which was prepared by the 1st Party-Management was made without application of mind. So the claimant has challenged his removal from the service and claimed for reinstatement with back wages and other service benefits with effect from 21-2-1996.

3. The 1st Party-Management in their Written Statement have resisted the averments made in the Claim Statement. The case of the 1st Party-Management is that the claimant was a seasonal casual worker. His engagement was being required on the availability of the works in different gardens. The claimant has not worked continuously for 240 days. According to the 1st Party-Management as per the direction of the Central Administrative Tribunal a gradation list was prepared in respect of the workman and the name of the claimant is found place at Sl. No. 46. The employment has been given according to the seniority of the list and as the turn of the applicant has not reached he has not given employment. The allegation of the claimant is that some juniors have been appointed has been denied. The 1st Party Management has taken the strong stand that, the claimant has never worked for 240 days continuously.

4. On the above pleadings of the parties the following Issues has been settled.

I. Whether the action of the Management of Archaeological Survey of India in refusing to engage Shri Sabar Bhanja is legal and justified?

II. If not, what relief the Workman is entitled to?

The Claimant has himself examined as one of the witness. The 1st Party-Management has also examined on witness. Four documents have been exhibited on behalf of the 1st Party-Management and no document has been exhibited on behalf of the Claimant.

FINDINGS

ISSUE NO. I

5. The Claimant in his oral statement has deposed that he was engaged since 1985 and he was refused employment in the year 1996. His evidence does not disclose specifically how many days he has worked. The only statement that he worked from the year 1985 to 1996 is not sufficient to say that he had completed 240 days without any break. On the other hand the 1st Party-Management has exhibited the document, which has been marked as Ext.-A showing the days worked by the Claimant. It is seen that the Claimant has worked 9 days in the month of January 1988, 7 days in the month of February 1988, 20 days in the month of February 1995. Ext.-1 discloses that he has never worked continuously for 240 days in a year. This has not been disputed or has been rebutted by the Claimant. The 1st Party-Management has adduced evidence stating that, the engagement of the claimant was needed on the availability of the work under the different gardens in a particular period. So they have taken the stand that the duty of the work being seasonal and on the availability of the work the claim of the Claimant for regularization does not arise.

6. The grievance of the Claimant is that the gradation list prepared by the 1st Party-Management as per the direction of the Central Administrative Tribunal is defective and has been prepared without application of mind. If that is the case, this Tribunal has got no power to declare the gradation list as invalid, as it is not the subject matter of the reference. If the Claimant was aggrieved, he could have taken shelter before the Central Administrative Tribunal for quashing the gradation list. But that has not been done by the Claimant. On perusal of the materials available in the record, I am of the opinion that, the engagement of the Claimant is casual in nature, depending upon the availability of the work. So his disengagement would not come under the definition of retrenchment. In that case, there will have no right to claim the post. When the engagement of the Claimant is casual in nature, depending upon the availability of the work he has got no right for notice or compensation before termination as required under section 25 (F) of the Industrial Dispute Act. On other words, the action of the 1st Party-Management in refusing employment to Shri Sabar Bhanja is legal and justified. So this Issue is answered against the 2nd Party-Workman.

ISSUE NO. II

7. In view of my findings given in respect of Issue No. I, the 2nd Party-Workman is not entitled for any relief. So this Issue is also answered against the 2nd Party-Workman.

8. Reference is answered accordingly.

S. K. DHAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2001

का.आ. 3181.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार चित्रदुर्गा ग्रामीण बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, बंगलूर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-10-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/18/94-आई आर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2001

S.O. 3181 - In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Chitradurga Gramin Bank and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 22-10-2001.

[No. L-12012/18/94-IR(B-I)]
AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT, BANGALORE
"SHRAM SADAN",

III MAIN, III CROSS, II PHASE, TUMKUR
ROAD, YESHWANTHPUR,
BANGALORE

Dated : 8th October, 2001

PRESENT

HON'BLE SHRI V. N. KULKARNI, B. COM.
L.L.R. PRESIDING OFFICER
CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
BANGALORE

C.R. NO. 45/97

I PARTY

The General Secretary,
C/o. Chitradurga Gramin
Bank,
Molakalmur Branch,
Chitradurga,
(Advocate—Nagendra Nayak).

II PARTY

The Chairman,
Chitradurga Gramin Bank.
Post Box No. 70,
Sri Kudli Sringeri,
Mahasamsthnam Building,
Chitradurga-57750
(Advocate—B. C. Prabhakar).

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12012/18/94-IR(B-I) dated 15th June 1995 for adjudication on the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE

"Whether the management of Chitradurga Gramin Bank is justified by dismissing Shri B. Mahadevappa, Part time Messenger and Sweeper from the services of the Bank w.e.f. 31st December 1991? If not to what relief the workman, Shri Mahadevappa is entitled to and from which date?"

2. The first party union workman was working with the Second Party. He joined

the services of the Second Party Bank in the year 1984 as Part time Messenger and Sweeper and he worked for seven years. Thereafter he was appointed as a regular Messenger. Charge sheet was issued and on the basis of Enquiry Report first party union workman was dismissed. Therefore, this Industrial Dispute is raised.

3. Parties appeared and filed Claim Statement and Counter respectively. The case of the first party union workman in brief is as follows :

4. In the Claim Statement it is said by the workman that charge sheet was issued to him but the charges were not proved. The workman has not committed any fraud. It is also alleged that the workman has failed to promote the interest of the bank and the lawful instructions of the superiors were not carried out. Infact the charges are not correct. The first party union workman has introduced the account on the instructions of the then acting Manager, Sri B. Kiran. The workman was only a part time Messenger and his duties were only cleaning the branch premises, delivery of local tappal and other duties such as opening of the Savings Bank Accounts, operations in the accounts, permitting withdrawals and credits from and into the accounts, paying of cash were all the duties of the Manager and Clerk. Therefore the allegations against the first party union workman are not correct. The First Party workman had an account in the Bethur Branch and under the instructions of the acting Manager the workman had introduced the SB Account in question. This act has nothing to do with the fraudulent transactions as alleged by the management. The workman has alleged many other things in the Claim Statement explaining the procedure of opening accounts and introducing the customer etc. The workman was not aware of any rules.

5. Regarding enquiry it is said that the same is not correct. Full opportunity was not given to him to defend himself. The documents were marked without giving full opportunity to the first party union workman. The workman has contented so many grounds and has alleged that the enquiry is not fair and proper. The action of the management is not correct. Enquiry report is not correct.

The first party union has prayed that award be passed in favour of workman.

6. The case of the Second Party in brief is as follows :

7. The management has given history of its working in para 2 of the Counter. The dispute is not legally and properly espoused by the first party union because substantial number of employees were not supported to raise this dispute and on this ground the dispute is not maintainable and there is no jurisdiction of this Tribunal at all.

8. It is true that the workman has subsequently regularised as a sub staff. The first party union workman committed misconduct by introducing a depositor by name Hanumappa under SB Account No. 1375 at Bethur Branch on 26-11-1987 and he perpetrated a fraud on the branch through Mr. Hanumappa to get his SB Account No. 1375 credited with an amount of Rs. 56,000 on 28-11-1987 with the help of fraudulently drawn Inter Branch Advice (IBA) No. 1586/87 of Kelagote branch. He has thus helped Mr. Hanumappa to deceive the bank by Rs. 45,000 withdrawn from SB Account No. 1375.

9. It is the further case of the management that the workman remained absent unauthorisedly on 2-5-89, from 26-6-89 to 1-7-89, from 4-5-89 to 13-5-89, from 1-6-89 to 7-6-89 and from 7-8-89 to 8-8-89. The details are given in the counter.

10. Regarding enquiry it is said that the same is fair and proper. Full opportunity was given to the first party union workman to defend himself during the enquiry. Proper procedure was followed and all the allegations made by the first party are not correct.

11. It is the further case of the management that the action of the management is correct. Management for these reasons has prayed to reject the reference.

12. It is seen from the records that this Tribunal by its order dated 1st September 1999 gave finding holding that the Domestic Enquiry is fair and proper.

13. It is seen from the records that thereafter workman got exonerated himself. The

evidence of workman is recorded after the finding of enquiry is that one Mr. Kiran is given job and the criminal case filed against the workman and Kiran ended in acquittal. Management also examined MW2 and he gave evidence saying that Mr. Kiran was also dismissed but Mr. Kiran filed Writ Petition to the High Court of Karnataka and management was directed to hold fresh enquiry and therefore he is in service.

14. I have heard the arguments of both sides. I have perused all the enquiry proceedings and considered the award filed by the learned counsel for the management. I have read the decisions relied by the first party workman.

15. Now that the enquiry is held as fair and proper, this Tribunal has little discretion to interfere with the quantum of punishment awarded by the management.

16. In recent decisions, High Court of Karnataka has held that once the enquiry is properly held and the management has fit to pass an order of dismissal considering the nature and gravity of the act committed by the employee, it is not for the court including the labour court to interfere such order of the management. Further if it is a case of misappropriation the labour court has no discretion at all to invoke the provisions of Section 11 A of the ID Act.

17. In the instant case the enquiry is held as fair and proper. I have considered the entire material of the enquiry proceedings and the evidence relied by the management. In my opinion there is nothing on record to say that the finding of the Enquiry Officer is perverse. The learned counsel appearing for the first party could not convince me as to how the enquiry report is perverse. I have considered the entire material and I am of the opinion that the finding given by the Enquiry Officer is in accordance with the evidence and the documents relied by the management.

18. So far as one Mr. Kiran is concerned, it is submitted by the management that Mr. Kiran has filed Writ Petition and the High

Court of Karnataka has quashed the order and directed the management to hold fresh enquiry. The fact the workman and Mr. Kiran are acquitted in criminal case will not help the workman to establish that the finding is perverse.

19. Considering all this I am of the opinion that this dispute has no merit and this Tribunal

has little discretion to interfere with the quantum of punishment and accordingly I proceed to pass the following Order :

ORDER

The reference is rejected.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 8th October, 2001).

V. N. KULKARNI, Presiding Officer

